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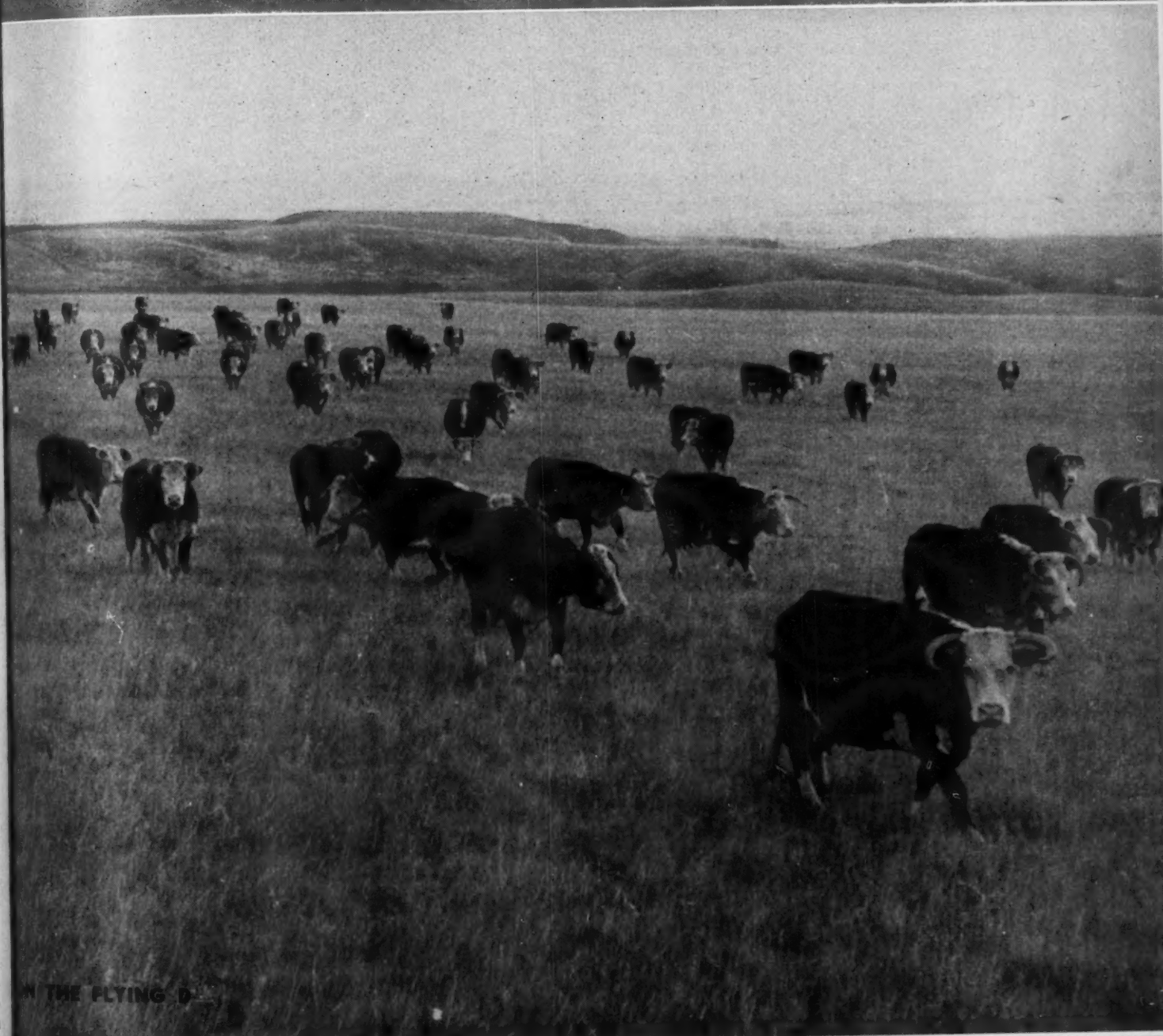
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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



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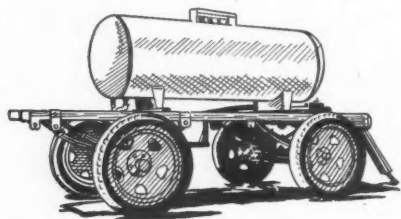
THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

MAY 1947

IDEAS from a neighbor's farm

Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. Safeway reports (not necessarily endorses) his findings because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody. More than a third of our customers are farm folks

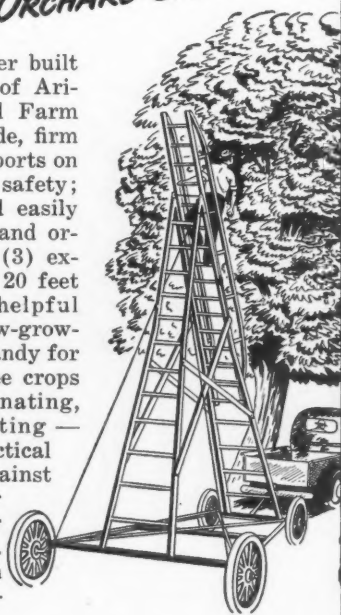
RANCH MACHINES FUELED IN FIELD



To conserve field working time during seedbed preparation and harvesting, Tom Sills, rice and grain grower at Rio Linda, California, had this portable butane tank built to his own design. Rubber tires and old auto springs ease jolts as tank is hauled through fields behind tractor or truck.

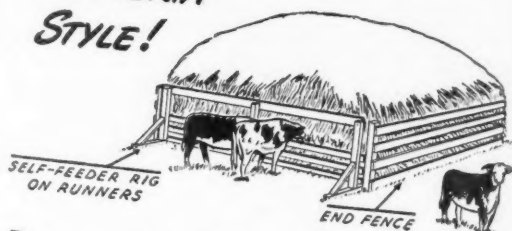
MAKES HIGH WORK IN ORCHARD SAFER

This portable ladder built at the University of Arizona Experimental Farm (1) provides a wide, firm base and hand supports on side of ladder, for safety; (2) can be hauled easily from tree to tree and orchard to orchard; (3) extends to height of 20 feet and is equally helpful among young or low-growing trees; (4) is handy for any work with tree crops — pruning, pollinating, thinning, harvesting — where it is not practical to lean ladder against branches. Ladder was designed for pecan harvesting. It is mounted on car frame, has extra wide rear axle.



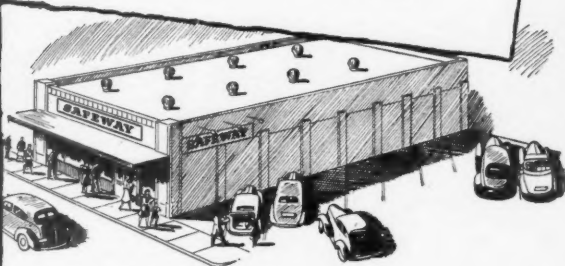
- Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut out needless "in-between" costs
- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market; when purchasing from farmers Safeway accepts no brokerage either directly or indirectly
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution . . . so consumers can afford to increase their consumption

HERE'S CATTLE FEEDING CAFETERIA STYLE!



By means of this self-feeder rig, E. J. Cantonwine of Helix, Oregon, has fixed it so his cattle keep haystacks tidy as they eat . . . saving pitchfork work and waste of hay for Mr. Cantonwine.

Two sides of stack 17 feet wide are fenced in as shown. Then self-feeder rig on runners is set between the fencing at one or both of other two sides. When cattle put heads through space between top bars of feeder, their efforts to reach for more hay automatically keep feeder shoved close to stack. Top of stack remains intact, protecting eating quality of hay. Stacks are kept fairly low to avoid cave-in from undercutting. Feeder is 5 feet high, made with 4" x 4" posts and 2" x 6" boards; runners are 6 feet long, with ends shaped to slide easily into stack.



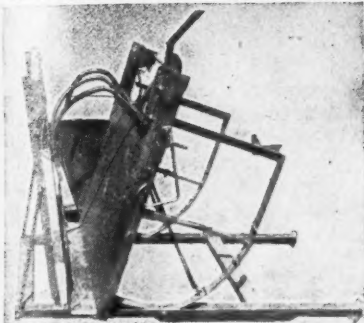
A GOOD SAFEWAY IDEA IS PARKING LOTS ALONGSIDE STORES

Have you noticed how many Safeway stores now provide a special lot, convenient to the store, where customers can park their cars? That's because more and more families come shopping by car these days. All Safeway stores built in recent years have parking lots.

This is part of Safeway's modern plan of retailing good food — another reason why so many families like to shop at Safeway. Your family benefits, of course, on both the consuming and producing ends. For the more food Safeway sells the more food Safeway can buy from producers — and at prices producers like to get.

SAFEWAY — the neighborhood grocery stores

Take the Strain and Struggle Out of Handling Cattle!



Fast, Easy Handling of Calves with the Ingenious New

TURNER CALF CRADLE

Ushers in a new era of ease, speed and safety in branding, vaccinating, dehorning and castrating. Holds calves firmly and safely on tilted table that rolls on rockers to convenient horizontal position. Numerous exclusive features put this device in a class by itself for the quick and accurate working of calves. Weight about 325 lbs. Price \$140.00 f.o.b. Cimarron, New Mexico.

Distributed exclusively by the O. M. Franklin Serum Company.

Hold Large or Small Animals Without Bruising

TURNER STOCK CHUTE

Quickly and firmly locks animal in position, leaving operator's hands free. No wasted time or effort. Adjustable squeeze prevents lunging or getting down. Automatic locking and unlocking gives remarkable speed and ease of handling. Sturdy. Portable. Adjustable to any size cattle. Also sheep, hogs and horses. Converts to perfect stock in ten minutes. Average shipping weight complete, approximately 1100 pounds (shipped knocked down). Price complete \$192.50 f.o.b. Cimarron, New Mexico.

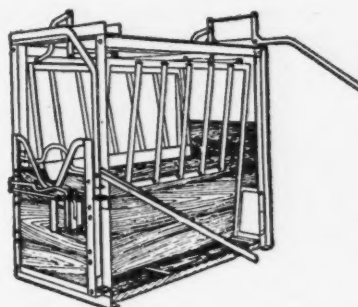
Belt, Roller and Tie Sills for swinging livestock, \$33.00 extra.

Complete Line of Dehorning Supplies

FRANKLIN DEHORNING PAINT. The old reliable smear for protecting all surface wounds. Pint 50c. Quart \$1.00. Gallon \$3.00.

FRANKLIN BLOOD STOPPER. Powder that shrinks blood vessels, stopping the flow. Minimizes risk of infection. 4-ounce shaker can 60c. 8 ounces \$1.00. 16 ounces \$1.50.

Ten Kinds of DEHORNING INSTRUMENTS are illustrated and described in free catalog. FRANKLIN BRAND-EM-OL. The original liquid chemical for permanent brands without heat. Half pint 75c. Pint \$1.25. Quart \$2.25. FRANKLIN DEHORNING PASTE. Prevents formation of horns. Smooth, shapely heads. 50c and \$1.00.

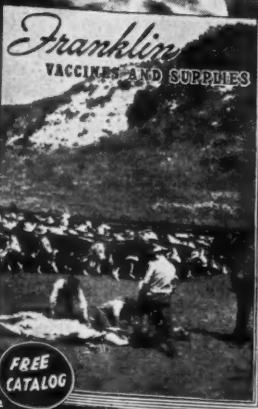


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Wherever There's Livestock There's Need for Franklin's

FRANKLIN VACCINES AND SUPPLIES



Round Trip to the Moon

● A ton of freight to the moon and back! That's one good way to measure the freight moved by American railroads in 1946 for *each* of the men and women on the railroads' payroll.

Working alone—with his bare hands—each one of these railroaders would have accomplished little. But working together and equipped with the right tools—cars and locomotives, tracks and stations, signals and shops—the immense job was handled efficiently and dependably. And it was done at a cost to the nation's shippers averaging only one cent for hauling a ton one mile.

To provide these essential tools, there has been invested nearly \$20,000 per worker, furnished almost wholly by private funds. To improve these tools,

there must be still more investment—which cannot be expected to continue unless railroads have a chance to earn reasonable profits on these funds.

But during the past twenty-five years—through boom years, depression years and war years—the railroads have averaged a return on their net investment of only 3¼%.

In 1947, even with the increased rates recently authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission and with freight traffic continuing at its record-breaking peacetime level, railroads will probably earn only about half the 6% return which nine out of ten people think is no more than a fair profit, and which is necessary to attract continued investment in these essential railroads.

ASSOCIATION OF **AMERICAN RAILROADS** WASHINGTON 6, D.C.



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL AMERICA

Letters To The Editor

TIMES CHANGE—Enclosed find check. Have my herd down; may close out this fall. Been punching cows and running cattle for over 40 years. Things are changing for worse all the time. But you gentlemen are in there working right along. Been a nice winter here, cattle, as a rule, in good shape. Lots of moisture since last half of February. What the cowmen need is more Mollins! —F. F. Cassill, Fremont County, Wyo.

A LONG WINTER—Please find enclosed check for 1947 dues; we greatly appreciate what the American National has done for the stockmen of the United States. . . . We have had a long winter here in western North Dakota. Didn't have much snow, which was a break for the stockmen. Some operators are running short of feed. Not much loss in livestock as yet. Keep up the good work. —Otto C. & Karnes Johnson, Slope County, N. D.

NEBRASKA REPORTS—Plenty of moisture in late winter. Should be a good grass year. Small grain not up yet—too cold. Has been rather rough on early calves. —John C. Van Houten, Custer County, Nebr.

A CATTLEMAN'S WOES—I enclose my check for 1947 dues (to the American National). Am closing down my cattle on account of the rustlers. Will have to change my plans if I stay in the business . . . with the prospects of a dry summer and a good crop of 'hoppers; a fair chance of foot-and-mouth disease, and lower cattle prices (which I think we ought to have, as these high cattle will wreck our business—people can't afford them). I am living too close to
(Turn to Page 38)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

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4 **AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER**

Government by Bureaucracy

FEW of our citizens realize the tremendous growth of, and concentration of power in, the federal bureaus which in the past 15 years have filled Washington to overflowing and sprawled out into many of the other principal cities of this country. In 1930 there were 580,494 federal employees in the executive department of the government; in 1940 there were 1,001,591, and in 1945, 3,675,768. It now begins to appear that Congress, with unparalleled generosity in setting up new departments and expanding old ones and giving them almost unlimited appropriations, has created a bureaucracy which, judging by recent events, is even more powerful than Congress itself. In 1932 there were 521 agencies; today there are 1,141. At least 93 agencies, operating under 17 government establishments, lend government funds. Further—labor problems are handled by 27 agencies in 14 different establishments; business problems by 64 agencies in 33; acquisition of land by 34 agencies, wildlife preservation by 16; home and community planning by 12; forestry by 14; materials and construction by 10; social welfare by 28. Insurance is provided through 22 agencies operating within 16 different departments. Statistics are collected and published by 65 different agencies.

The expenditures recommended by the President are reported to be four times as great as in the year before the war and just about equal to the total cost of World War I, plus the ordinary governmental expenditures for the years 1917-20. The budget submitted is \$5,000,000 more than the aggregate of all government spending for the 11 years 1921-31. In the past 17 years the public indebtedness has risen from around 16 billion dollars to 260 billions.

When the Republicans took control of both Houses of Congress this year for the first time in many years, they started in with the avowed purpose of sharply reducing the government pay roll and the appropriations therefor. The House Appropriation Committee has worked hard at this job and has reported out various appropriation bills for the executive department containing sharp reductions pretty much all along the line. Immediately there is a howl of protest, and all the officials of the affected departments proclaim to the high heavens that they cannot possibly operate on the amounts proposed, although still far above normal pre-war budgets. Immediately the mighty propaganda machine, built up during the war and previous thereto by the executive departments, goes to work. The thousands of publicity men that have been added to the staffs in this period work day and night (at overtime rates) to persuade the country—and the Congress—that each particular agency in question will be entirely ruined unless the appropriation is restored to, or near, the figure recom-

mended by the President on the advice of the Budget Bureau. Thousands upon thousands of dollars, previously appropriated supposedly for administrative purposes, are used instead for this propaganda.

As a glaring example of the reaction of the bureaus to proposed reductions, the Customs Service announced the dismissal of some 1,400 employees at the various ports of entry on our borders. Immediately the cry was raised that this would leave us practically unprotected in this respect and that the appropriation must be restored, not only for the benefit of the men threatened with discharge and the communities they had previously served, but most of all for the protection of the "generals" of the service in Washington, who would be left in the position historically attributed to the Mexican army—"Many generals and few privates."

Here in the West we have had a different type of demonstration of the misuse of public funds in the grinding out of reams of propaganda, even before legislation to which a particular bureau strenuously objects has been prepared and introduced. For some months the Joint Live Stock Committee on Public Lands has been discussing the possibility of introducing legislation which would permit (but not make mandatory) permittees on Taylor grazing lands to buy the lands on which they operate, if they desire to do so. In any event, the rights of the present permittees were to be fully protected. No bill has ever been prepared covering this proposal, but members of Congress from the West have been flooded with propaganda, largely stirred up by the Forest Service but probably with the aid of bureaucrats from other federal land agencies. Strangely, the Forest Service is not itself concerned with the proposal of the Joint Live Stock Committee, but its propaganda machine nevertheless has been working overtime. As Senator Millikin wrote to the writer of this editorial, it was a very strange situation . . . he was receiving many protests against non-existent legislation. Many of the protests going in were written on the same stationery and with the same typewriter. Guess where they were written! There has been deliberate, malicious misrepresentation of the proposal under consideration.

It remains to be seen whether Congress can regain control and cut these bureaus down to a peacetime pattern. It seems utterly ridiculous to suggest that in peacetime this nation must submit to a wartime burden of taxation and to an annual budget of close to 40 billion dollars. It is time to call a halt. Congress still has the power, if it will use it and will understand the pressure of the propaganda machine they have set up through too-liberal appropriations in the past.

A Battle Won

THE Argentine sanitary treaty is now dead. It was withdrawn from a congressional committee a few days ago. Proposed in May, 1935, and set for a hearing which never came to pass, it has been resting in committee all this time.

The treaty intended that we import meat from zones in Argentina that were supposedly to be found free of foot-and-mouth disease. An embargo written in the tariff law forbade this but the State Department wanted to kill this embargo in the interest of hemisphere harmony. The American National Live Stock Association immediately hit at the treaty and has led the fight against its ratification ever since.

Those were the days when the American National and other organizations were accused of using sanitary arguments in what was called an economic issue, because they insisted on retaining the ban against meat from countries having the dangerous foot-and-mouth disease. Groups and individuals said

the stockmen were using the disease as a handy reason for keeping out Argentine competition.

During this past dozen years the association has had to fight down again and again the heavy propaganda—both from domestic sources and from Argentina—that was designed to open our ports to meat from that country. But considerable was known even then about the disease and its danger to the U. S. cattle industry and a good many facts were marshalled in the stockmen's battle, a few of which we list here:

1. The disease is highly infectious . . . tampering with it is dangerous, as now demonstrated in the Mexican outbreak.
2. It spreads terribly fast. Almost overnight it covered 10 states in Mexico before it was halted and only Mexico's forceful and strict quarantine measures have kept it within bounds.
3. It is sometimes difficult to detect. The Mexican outbreak came from Brazilian bulls actually examined and supposedly free of the disease.
4. Clean zones are not necessarily free from the disease.

This is proved by the fact that the bulls which have caused all the trouble in Mexico came from supposedly clean zones in Brazil.

5. The virus is persistent. Wherever meat is imported from countries having the disease, outbreaks occur, as witness the recurring foot-and-mouth trouble in England which must import meat from Argentina.

6. Stamping out the disease is expensive and difficult. It is estimated that two years will be needed to get rid of the disease in Mexico and upward of \$18,000,000 will have been spent by June 30 by the United States and Mexico in fighting the disease—and the campaign will just have started. Millions have been spent on the few outbreaks in the United States.

These facts have come into clear focus with the Mexican outbreak, in which the entire United States as well as Mexico sees the great need for all possible precautions to avoid further spread. The action of President Truman in withdrawing the Argentina sanitary convention from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee finally spikes the idea that we can take chances with Argentine meat. Our fight has been abundantly justified.

The Support Laws

THE price support laws for agriculture are not going to function the way they were meant to and probably will wind up leaving the producers high and dry.

The support laws were designed to act as a shock-absorber for agriculture, to give producers a chance to get their production pace down from the war tempo to a normal gait. A two-year period was allowed for this transition. Most products would if necessary be protected to the extent of 90 per cent of parity (cattle, however, come under a classification that does not guarantee support but merely permits it at some level if funds are available).

So far the law has been invoked only in the case of potatoes and eggs. It was expected that production would get out of line with demand, and there was plenty of worry about the amount of money this guarantee might cost; but the general idea was that farmers would employ the two-year spell in setting their house in order.

But they haven't got a chance. High domestic use and continuing exports are prolonging the demand and the country goes on producing at full tilt. That is what it is supposed to do. There is no chance to let down, to taper off.

When the support laws run out officially on Dec. 31, 1948, just where will the food producers be? They will find themselves out on a limb. Unless more laws are passed, they will have to do their own adjusting to normal demand—and it could mean, and probably will, that they will have to jump down from a whipped-up demand to a normal one overnight.

This shows pretty well how futile it is to dabble in planned economy.

TRADE HEARING

AT a hearing in Denver in March on the proposal of setting up an International Trade Organization that would promote greater trade among nations by breaking down the barriers to that trade, F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, made these observations:

It is impracticable to reduce tariffs that already in many cases have been cut the 50 per cent permissible under the original Reciprocal Trade Act.

U. S. tariffs are not, as loose talk would have it, the highest there are. The fact is that in 1928, before the Smoot-Hawley Act, the United States stood ninth on the list in duty collections based on the relation of the value of exports to total amount of import duties

collected; in 1934 it stood 12th.

We ought to know where we stand in the tariff scale, as compared with rates charged by other nations, before we enter into commitments to reduce tariffs.

Today prices are such that any country with exportable products would be glad to come to this market under existing rates.

On the question of quotas—if tariffs are left at a reasonable level, there should be no need for quotas. When tariffs are too far reduced, quotas must be involved.

On the subject of export subsidies to promote trade—this proposal can be said generally to be sound if the export subsidies are extended in such a way as not to do damage to the country or countries with which we are trading; they should

Report on the Grazing Service

THE final report of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, reviewing some of the policies and practices in the administration of the old Grazing Service, is excerpted here for the information of our readers. Submitted by Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, it pulls no punches. He starts out his report:

"Those policies were the work of a very small handful of self-seeking opportunist administrators whose actions brought widespread dissatisfaction and complaint on the part of the Congress and the many users of the public grazing lands."

And he points up the objectionable practices his committee found with the following:

"For years the Grazing Service used the large sums of soil and moisture conservation funds allotted to it, to 'pad' its regular appropriation for administrative expenses."

"Since 1938, at least, the land policies of the Grazing Service have been dominated by an obsession to increase, at all costs, the areas of land under its administration; and never, no matter what the cost, to permit any diminutions of the administered areas, no matter how small the areas involved might be.

"This policy has been carried to such an extreme that it virtually nullified those sections of the Taylor Grazing Act intended to permit homesteading and the sales of isolated tracts of public lands within the boundaries of grazing districts.

"This policy has worked much hardship and injustice upon a great number of applicants for homesteads and for the purchase of isolated tracts of land needed to add to going ranch set-ups." (The report cited a number of cases.)

"These cases also illustrate the archaic procedures followed in the General Land Office in the handling of many types of land cases. They help to explain why it requires literally years to complete final action upon relatively simple cases; why, today, in one division alone, there is a backlog of 35,000 unacted on land cases."

"There is widespread dissatisfaction with the interpretations of the code, and especially with the manner in which the hearings are conducted and the decisions are prepared. . . . The livestock men feel that the whole scheme functions to sustain the original decision; that, at least until an appeal reaches the secretary, the Grazing Service acts as prosecutor, judge and jury."

"Subsequent to 1938, the policy in the Grazing Service with respect to appeals and hearings was: The fewer the better."

"Under this policy, countless licensees and permittees were deprived of all opportunity of a hearing or redress of any kind; and untold hardship and injustice resulted. . . . The smaller and weaker livestock operators very commonly were pressured or cajoled into signing 'agreements,' under the impression that they had no alternative."

not be used as a means of dumping.

On the question of competing with government-controlled economies—that is difficult for an individual or group in this country to do. The economic plight of some countries is so desperate that they have had to restrict importation, and there can be no point in reducing our tariffs just for the sake of reducing them; the other country should be in a position to give something in return.

If we had any assurance that ITO, or any other organization, would guarantee peace, of course everybody should be for it. It is not forgotten that in 1937 when the Reciprocal Trade Act was extended the State Department assured us that extension of the program was necessary to keep this country out of war. It did not prevent war then, and it would not now.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

On the F. & M. Front

STOCKMEN FORMED THE BORDER States Foot-and-Mouth Disease Board when quite a group of representatives of livestock associations and sanitary commissions and several governors met in Albuquerque, N. M., Apr. 21. The group, which represented Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, expressed satisfaction with the efforts Mexico has been making to control the foot-mouth disease and felt that the present program will be a success.

The group declared its willingness to assist and cooperate with the U. S. government and Mexico in eradicating the disease; to assist and cooperate with any other state that might get the disease and to consult freely concerning restrictive embargoes and to refrain from setting up unnecessary quarantines or embargoes.

Cowmen Want Border Fence

The cattlemen recommended an overhaul of BAI order 373 to bring it in keeping with the new situation of having foot-and-mouth disease right next door instead of across the ocean. They very decidedly wanted a border fence because it is a "physical impossibility to properly patrol the border" and the fence would stop the passage of animals from one country to the other.

Governor Thomas J. Mabry of New Mexico and Governor Earl Warren of California were present and it was through their cooperation that the meeting was called. The stockmen formed a permanent foot-mouth disease board, with George A. Godfrey of Animas, N. M., chairman; C. E. Weymouth of Amarillo, Tex., vice-chairman, and Horace H. Hening of Albuquerque, secretary.

Members of the board are:

California—Dr. C. U. Duckworth, assistant director of agriculture, California Department of Agriculture, Sacramento; Joe Hart, of the California Department of Agriculture, Modesto; Loren C. Bamert, member, California Farm Production Council, Ione.

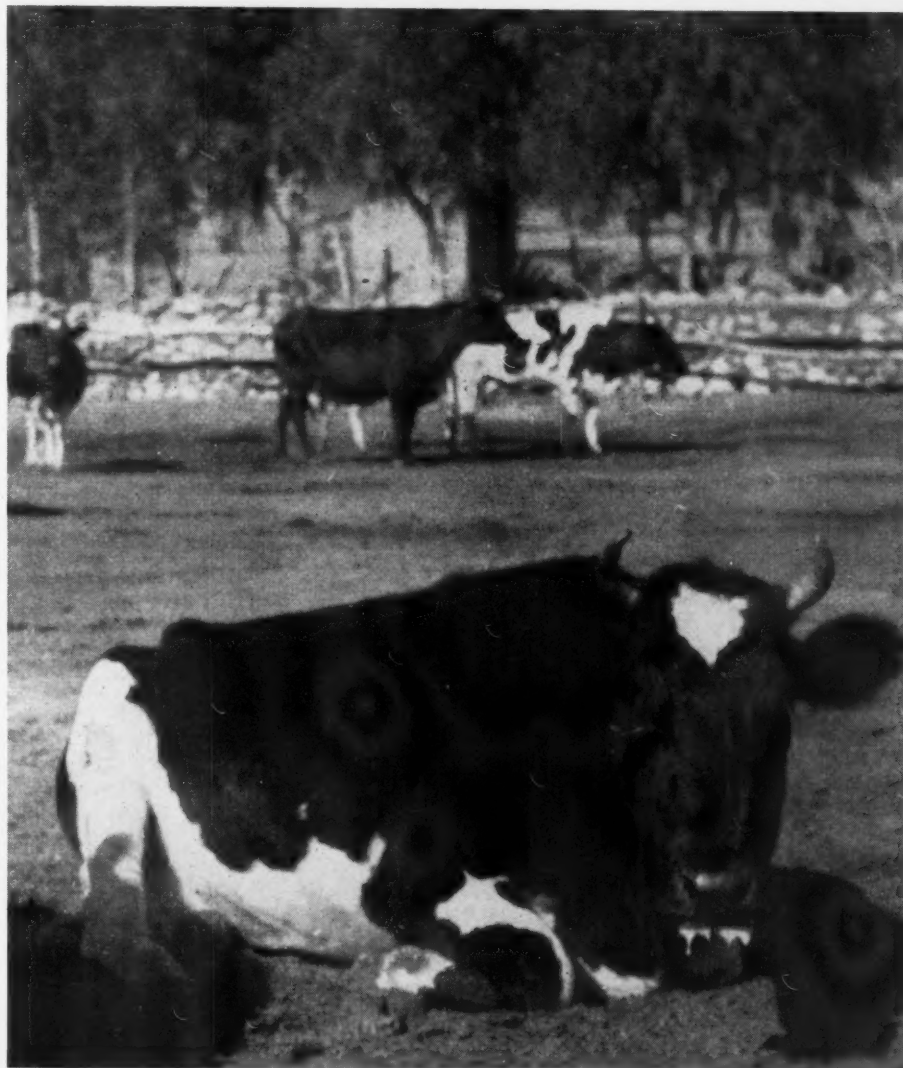
Arizona—Fred J. Fritz, president, Arizona Cattle Growers Association, Clifton; J. L. Finley, chairman, Arizona Livestock Sanitary Commission, Dragon; John R. Beloat, member, Arizona Livestock Sanitary Commission, Buckeye, Arizona.

Texas—C. E. Weymouth, president, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Amarillo; Bryan Hunt, president, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, Sonora; Roy Loventhal, chairman, Livestock Sanitary Commission, Lufkin.

New Mexico—George A. Godfrey, pres-



The foot-and-mouth program, here set in motion, is now in full swing, after President Harry S. Truman signs the bill in late February, authorizing the secretary of agriculture to cooperate with Mexico in combating foot-and-mouth disease. Looking on at the White House ceremony (l. to r.): Congressmen George Gillie, Ind., sponsor of the bill in the House; Ernest Bramlett, Calif.; Eugene Worley, Tex.; Senators Arthur Capper, Kan., who sponsored the bill in the Senate; Edward Thye, Minn.; Clyde Hoey, N. C.; James Kem, Mo., and Dr. B. T. Simms, chief of the BAI . . . The 1,900-mile border fence legislation is still tied up in committee.



Mexican dairy herd infected with foot-and-mouth disease is segregated. The cow in foreground shows the disease symptoms—salivation caused by mouth ulcers and disinclination to stand up because of sores on the feet.

May, 1947

ident, New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, Animas; August G. Seis, New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board, Albuquerque; Floyd W. Lee, president, New Mexico Wool Growers Association, San Mateo.

CONSTANT VIGIL

The Texas-Mexico border area, the whole 750-mile stretch of it, is searched twice a day for cattle that might cross into Texas from Mexico and carry foot-and-mouth disease and it is likely that this checkup will continue for the duration of the disease in Mexico. The Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission ordered the patrol in February and now 85 cowboys are working up and down and back from 39 camps strung along the Rio Grande from El Paso to Brownsville.

WAA HELPS

The War Assets Administration, seller of surplus war goods, is cooperating in the foot-and-mouth fight by making available through its Dallas, Tex., office any war surplus material which can be used to combat the disease. Jeeps, cattle trucks, water tank equipment and tools are among needed items.

PERSONNEL NAMED

The newly appointed co-director of the Mexico City office from which the Mexican-U. S. campaign against foot-and-mouth disease is to be administered is Dr. Maurice S. Shehan, research scientist and veterinarian of the BAE. Licenciado Oscar Flores, Mexico's able under secretary for livestock and chairman of the Mexican section of the two-country agricultural commission, has been named to direct the office.

Dr. Shahan has been with the BAE since 1926, specializing in virus disease research since 1932. His appointment, like that of Lic. Flores, is in line with recommendations of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission on Mar. 6 that the administrative headquarters for the foot-mouth campaign be in charge of a director named by the Mexican secretary of agriculture and livestock industry, and a co-director named by the U. S. secretary of agriculture. The three United States members appointed by Agriculture Secretary Clinton Anderson to the joint administrative board, which will determine operating policies and procedures are: Dr. B. T. Simms, chief of the BAI; Under Secretary of Agriculture N. E. Dodd, and Don Stoops, assistant agricultural attache, U. S. Embassy, Mexico City.

ARIZONA PREPARED

A report by the Arizona Livestock Board tells how a foot-mouth outbreak in that state would be handled. The state veterinarian investigates any symptoms that suggest foot-and-mouth disease and if there is suspicion of foot-and-mouth then he notifies the board and calls in federal officers for consultation; thereupon the board puts on a temporary quarantine in the affected area and if the disease is found actually to be foot-

and-mouth then the board asks the BAI to take charge.

The Arizona board is cooperating with custom officials in patrolling the Arizona-Mexico border. The board also requires a permit in the importations of livestock.

MOLLIN TRACES STATUS

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT MEXICAN officials working on the foot-mouth situation state they can put about 200 veterinarians in the field. It is the aim of the BAI approximately to match that number, aside from other classifications such as clerks, laymen who can operate spraying machines, laborers, etc.

The plan is to give immediate attention to outbreaks occurring in the past few weeks outside the area quarantined many weeks ago and designated as the infected zone. Up to Apr. 8 there had been four outbreaks to the north and west of that zone—mostly to the west. Mexican officials have made some effort to destroy the animals at these isolated points and it is claimed that the one farthest north in the state of Aguas Calientes has been completely stamped out. In the remaining three, where larger livestock numbers are involved, there is a lack of trenching machines which handicaps immediate and complete control of the situation. There have also been some outbreaks to the south and southeast. One, particularly, is in a swampy territory where there is no transportation except by water, and where the disease showed up a good 100 miles from the nearest point in the originally infected zone. When these outlying spots have been handled it is intended to start on the east side and to finish operations eventually in the vicinity of Mexico City.

Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin, who included the foregoing information in a recent release covering a Washington visit, reports that Dr. John R. Mohler, former chief of the BAI, considers the Mexican operation a "must." He told Mr. Mollin he does not believe this campaign must necessarily be harder to handle than some of those handled under his direction in this country when he was in charge of the bureau. He referred particularly to the 1924 outbreak in California, when the disease got into the deer in the mountainous country. Despite the pessimistic viewpoint of some people, the job was done then, and he thinks the Mexican job can also be done, now.

OUR 1914 OUTBREAK

Here are a few statistics on the most widespread outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in our country, which occurred October, 1914, to May, 1916: It affected more than 172,000 animals in 22 states and the District of Columbia. Altogether, 3,556 herds were involved and the probable sources of infection were determined in more than three-fourths of the cases. Investigation showed approximately 1,600 herds were infected by animals brought onto the premises from infected stockyards, stables or pastures.

In a few cases dogs and other small animals were identified as the carriers; 672 herds were infected by persons, chiefly through neighborhood visiting, etc. Other known infection sources, accounting for 411 cases, were infected stock cars, contaminated feed and drinking water, infected highways and miscellaneous causes. The feed included infected creamery products and garbage—the latter having been declared one of the most dangerous products. Infected animals, however, rank far ahead of all other means of causing disease spread; persons second, products a fairly close third.

MEAT MOST DANGEROUS

"I call your attention to (importation of) fresh, chilled or frozen meats (from countries having foot-mouth disease), the most dangerous of all things. They are even more dangerous than importing animals, for the reason that we could control the animals but we can have no control over frozen meats. They go to the homes and are trimmed and the trimmings thrown in the garbage; or they are trimmed in the butcher shops and the trimmings go into garbage, all of which goes generally to feed hogs. So, among things covered in the Tariff Act, fresh frozen meat is the most dangerous element, for it must remain chilled and the virus lives and thrives. You cannot control it at all. You cannot convey infection through a herd of hogs any more effectively unless you'd use an infected hypodermic needle. The danger through frozen meats is the most dangerous single factor of all."—Dr. S. O. Fladness, BAI chief, in a recent speech.

FENCE BIG HELP

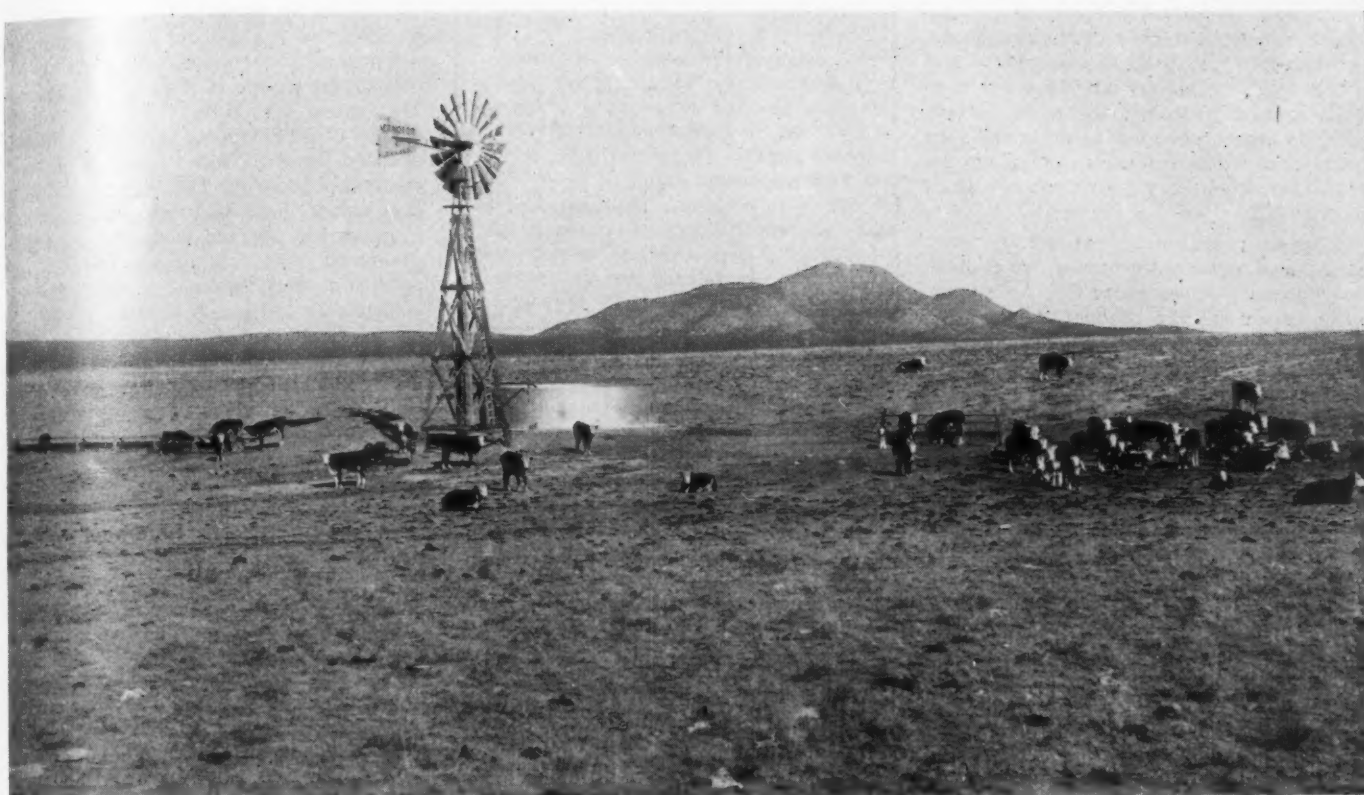
"We have advocated a (U. S.-Mexican border) fence. As a matter of fact, that fence has been authorized for the river boundary for a long time, only they didn't get at it on account of shortage of materials. It was authorized only for cattle, horses and burros. Now, as a protection against other stray animals, we'll need more than that. We'll have to provide against sheep and goats and peccaries, and wild ruminants — antelope, etc. Under pressure, antelope can go up in the air over 'most any kind of fence, so near the ground small animals will demand a tight fence and at the top it must provide against high-jumping animals. . . . We think a fence would be a tremendous help, though you could not rely on it, of course; but it would make the task much more effective and easier to carry on."—Dr. S. O. Fladness.

AIR PATROL

A recent editorial in the Arizona Stockman suggests: "The other day we heard a new idea that's worth passing along. In addition to line riders we should have cars equipped with two-way radios, and working in conjunction with at least two airplanes, along the border (Mexican). Men on the ground could follow up any trouble leads."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Public Domain — Truth vs. Fiction



Near Magdalena driveway, Magdalena grazing district, New Mexico, on St. Augustine Plains. The tank holds 20,000 gallons.

By J. ELMER BROCK

THE ARTICLE "THE WEST AGAINST Itself" by Bernard De Voto, in the January number of Harper's Magazine, certainly shows him to be a veritable Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. It is paradoxical that anyone rating an article in "Harper's" could mix so much nonsense with some very fundamental facts. It would indicate that he gathered some of his facts from some well informed Westerner, and the rest from the stereotyped propaganda the numerous land management agencies spread for the purpose of perpetuating and expanding their jobs. We of the West refer to such propaganda as pool-hall conversation. Maybe our friend went to some dude ranch and rented a horse in order to make his over-grazing observations. If so, it was a rough horse and the latter part of Mr. DeVoto's article was the result of saddle sores.

Let us first take up the points on which we agree; namely, the plundering of the West by the industrial East. No one can doubt that the western states have been made to serve as provinces for the East. Our mineral resources have been withdrawn and we are thereby robbed of this stored wealth. Discrimination in rail freight and passenger rates is a disgrace. Why can Australian wool landed at San Francisco be shipped from there across Wyoming to Boston for just under half what it costs to ship Wyoming

wool to Boston? We all know and dislike the Pittsburgh plus on steel, the Tulsa plus on western oil, and high interest rates. To this could well be added the observations of the University of Montana in their study on the Great Plains. It sets forth that too often Westerners were not sent to Congress, but new arrivals from the East—lawyers, doctors, dude capitalists, etc. Most pertinent and damaging to the cause of the West is the refusal of nearly all magazines of nation-wide circulation to print the true facts about our public lands. They seem to prefer the tailor-made smoke screen of the federal land bureaus, no doubt because it is better copy than factual information.

We join DeVoto in his lamentations about the plight of the West, but not in his opposition to the only logical remedy, that of passing the lands and resources into private ownership. As proof of this point look at the comparative wealth of Texas where the federal government did not get the land, minerals, forests, scenic wonders, power sites or other natural resources. I doubt if Texas would ever admit that her grazing had been destroyed by private ownership. If so what does her large livestock population live on? On DeVoto's theory that the natural resources and forage can be saved from complete destruction only by federal ownership, then we must assume that the states east of the River where there is no public domain are just deserts

and will so remain "during the geological epoch in which civilization exists." We will take up the matter of erosion and forage damage later. First let us take up the matter of the denial of statehood applied to the West.

The federal Constitution and the acts of admission provide us equal right with "the original states." Such being the case, we of the West must have our lands and natural resources, or else the federal government should repossess 10 per cent of the minerals, all the forests and scenic wonders, as well as half the surface areas of the rest of the nation. Then force upon them 59 federal land management bureaus, most of them tinged with pink or red, and they will be on a parity with the public domain states. Remember, any federal bureau immediately strips the "co" from co-operation provided in any act of Congress. The stock provision in any of their legislation, enacted into law, grants them the power to make all rules and regulations, and further provides that they shall not be subject to a review of the courts. Ye Gods! Is this America? Just try to get one of those federal bureaus into court. The stockmen have tried.

Some of the Reasons

The West is striving for something above and beyond matters treated by Mr. DeVoto. Those matters of grazing fees, length of permits, politics, freight rates, etc., are all incidental. What the

West wants is to take this area, this labyrinth of bureaucracy, sometimes facetiously referred to as the Public Land States, and grant them actual statehood. We want the chance for our industries to compete with areas not so affected by federal ownership and bureaucratic control. We want our constitutional rights, and the rights promised us when admitted to statehood. In fact, and without waving the flag, we want the kind of government we have just fought a war to preserve.

First in order is the ownership of our lands and natural resources. We must have these. We recognize that title must pass in an orderly manner, bearing in mind that their highest use and preservation must be paramount at all times. The stockmen have not lost sight of this truth and are the best informed as to sound and practical methods of bringing it about.

Let us now step down onto the plain of Mr. DeVoto's outburst of misinformation and castigation. Why, may I ask, this tirade of abuse against the livestock industry because it wants to own the land upon which it operates? The industry knows taxes and interest will exceed rentals on federal lands. What it wants is stability. It wants to know that a livestock unit, established and developed, can be passed on to the heirs of the operator. It wants to know it will not be wiped out by some bureaucrat. It wants the political and economic independence enjoyed by those not operating under bureaucracy. It wants a chance to compete with areas not so affected.

What is the livestock industry? It is the oldest industry known to man. It is charged with the responsibility of gathering and converting to human use and economic wealth the greatest permanent resource of the West; namely, its grass and forage. No other industry can perform this service. Without this industry this great resource, grass, becomes a total loss. This loss would affect communities, states and the entire nation. Its products were vital during the war. It must meet the hazards of drouth and storm. It must conform to the laws of nature and irrevocable economic rules. It is thereby the greatest stabilizing influence in our nation.

No other comparable industry becomes the target for so much organized abuse. Is it obnoxious or immortal? Most other industries of much lesser importance receive public sympathy and support, if not outright subsidies. Does the fishing industry pay for the privilege of pursuing its operation? Does the shipping industry pay to use our navigable streams or coastal waters? Do our miners pay for the privilege of taking precious metals from the earth? No, but the stockman has to pay for gathering a perishable annual crop and stand the abuse for performing this service to mankind. He must do so in all humility and under more drastic regulation than the wards of our government, the Amer-

SANFORIZED

Freshly sawed green boards were the only lumber available for some emergency repair work on my barn. The sawmill boss assured me the shrinkage would not be excessive.

"About how much does green lumber shrink?" I inquired. "I don't want cracks large enough to let my horses out."

The mill boss laughed.

"It won't shrink that much," he assured me. "We figure a green pine board 12 inches wide will shrink only 1 inch a year for the first 13 years!"

—HOWARD HAYNES.

ican Indians. The industry does not like it, nor does it like the misrepresentation spread by irresponsibles who don't know what they are talking about.

One of the stock arguments of the effete East is that these public lands belong to all of us. They do not. Every treaty under which they were acquired provides that when areas acquired a sufficient population and valuation they should be set up into states and enjoy the same rights and privileges as the original states, where the federal government never owned land.

The right of the United States to own land is limited specifically in Art. 1, Sec. 8, page 17 of the Constitution: "To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings." Note the difference then and now, when large areas are seized for one federal bureau or another over the objection of the state, by a simple executive order.

In the Beginning

The western states were admitted to statehood with a provision that they were granted the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of the original states (where the federal government claimed no land). Before the public domain states were admitted they were forced to pass an act waiving title to any lands the federal government then claimed or any lands it might later acquire. Many prominent legal minds say these waivers are illegal and not binding because of the treaty requirements and constitutional limitations. They were at least unmoral.

In the beginning the then public domain was held in trust by the United States to liquidate the Revolutionary War debt. When this was paid in full and a large surplus accumulated from land disposed, Andrew Jackson proposed turning the lands to the respective states, since the federal government had no

right to them. This move was defeated under the leadership of Henry Clay at the instance of industry. It feared the loss of its labor by liberal settlement provisions by states. This put the public domain under, not federal ownership, but federal administration. All but \$5,000,000 of the public land funds on hand in 1835 were loaned to the then first 26 states of the Union. These funds and accrued interest now amount to more than 2 billions of dollars. Some states still carry these obligations as current. Perhaps Mr. DeVoto would be interested in seeing that this debt was paid and applied to the development of the West.

Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas retained their lands when admitted. Outside of these and the original 13 states, lands have passed to title under more than 5,000 different acts of Congress. Now under the predacious influence of the land bureaus, the United States has repossessed 44,000,000 acres of land in the period up to 1943. This is an area larger than all the New England states. These withdrawals disrupt property and credit values on the remaining private lands. They disrupt local and state tax structures and in many areas leave remaining property the extra burden of retiring school and county bond issues. In private life the individual withdrawing mortgaged property would be sent to prison, yet the federal government carries on this practice with impunity.

A special investigation of the Bureau of Land Management was made during 1946. It was found that in the General Land Office there were pending over 40,000 applications and decisions that were more than five years old. This is one of the benevolent and protective federal bureaus that Mr. DeVoto would put over us to manage our business. Where would this agency rate in private life?

Now let us take up the prize propaganda on erosion by overgrazing, which has been publicized at public expense by federal agencies to the place where a lot of well meaning people believe some of it. Says Mr. DeVoto: "The Cattle Kingdom overgrazed the range so drastically—fed so many more cattle than the range could support without damage—that the processes of nature were disrupted. Since those high, far-off days the range has never been capable of supporting anything like the number of cattle it could have supported if cattle barons had not maimed it. It will never be capable of supporting a proper number again during the geological epoch in which civilization exists."

An extravagant statement, Mr. DeVoto. "Upon what meat doth this, our Caesar, feed that he is grown so great?"

Dude-minded DeVoto worries a great deal about the silt in the Missouri River, and of course blames the stockmen. He sure used a long rope on that one. Marquett and Poliett found the Missouri River to be thick with silt in 1673. When

(Continued on Page 27)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

THEODORE ROOSEVELT— COWMAN AND HUNTER

By John K. Standish

CONCLUSION

FROM BOYHOOD THEODORE Roosevelt had been an accomplished rider, and after very little experience in ranching he learned to sit in his saddle and ride his horse like a life-long plainsman, says James Morgan, who tells the following two incidents of tricks played on Mr. Roosevelt by frolicsome cowpunchers:

He was in Medora waiting for a train that was to bring a guest from the East. While he was in a store, the jokers placed his saddle on a notoriously vicious beast which they substituted for Mr. Roosevelt's mount. When he came out, in haste to ride around to the railroad station, he did not detect the deception.

Once he was on the horse's back, he was made instantly aware of the change. The bronc bucked and whirled, to the amusement of the grinning villagers. But to their amazement, the young ranchman succeeded in staying on him and spurring him into a run. Away they flew to the prairies and soon back they raced in a cloud of dust and through the town. The friend from the East arrived and joined the spectators, who waited to see if the young squire of Elkhorn ever would return. In a little while he was seen coming along the road at a gentle gait, and when he reached the starting point, he dismounted with a smile of quiet mastery from as weak a creature as ever stood on four legs.

He had no use, however, for a horse whose spirit ran altogether to ugliness. When he first came west, he doubted the theory of the natives that any horse was hopelessly bad. For instance, there was one in the sod-roofed log stable of Elkhorn who had been labeled "The Devil." Mr. Roosevelt believed that gentleness would overcome Devil. The boys thought it might if he should live to be 75. After much patient wooing, Devil actually let Mr. Roosevelt lay his hand on him and pat him. The boys began to think that possibly there was something in this new plan of bronc busting.

One day, however, when his gentle trainer made bold to saddle and mount him, Devil quickly drew his four hoofs together, leaped into the air and come down with a jerk and a thud. Then he finished with a few fancy curves that landed his disillusioned rider a good many yards in front of him. Mr. Roosevelt sprang to his feet and on to the back of the animal. Four times he was thrown, and one of the onlookers has vowed that sometimes he could see 12 acres between him and the saddle.

Finally the determined rider maneuvered Devil out on to a quicksand, where bucking is impossible, and when at last he was driven back to solid earth he was like a lamb.

In this rough life of the range the young ranchman conquered forever the physical weakness of his youth and put on that rugged strength which enabled him to stand before the world a model of vigorous manhood.

In the fall of 1886 Roosevelt had been summoned back to New York to make the Independent-Reform-Republican campaign for mayor, but the following spring he returned to North Dakota to look after his cattle. The winter had been terribly severe, and half his herd had perished. He took the heavy loss, as he took every defeat, without complaining, and never lost his spirit of tender solicitude for any in need of help. Cowboys who were with him in the spring roundup that year, says the Chicago Tribune, will never forget his act of kindness to a weakling calf, as illustrative of the gentler side of his nature.

The expedition comprised about 100 cowboys, representing several ranches, and was divided into "outfits" of 20 men each. The foreman of Colonel Roosevelt's ranch was foreman of the roundup. This

was before Roosevelt became a colonel, and the cowboys all called him "Teddy."

Before the plainsmen galloped away from Medora on the morning of May 15, Roosevelt told his foreman that he wished to be treated no better than any other man in the party. He was anxious and willing to do his share of the work, he said, and the relations existing between employer and employee were to be forgotten until after the roundup.

Rudolph Lehmicke, a former cowboy and later a compositor on The Tribune who was with the expedition, tells the following story of Roosevelt's saving the life of a calf.

"We had been out about three weeks and had not met with any unusual adventure. It had rained steadily two days and nights of the third week, and every man in the roundup was drenched to the skin. With the exception of Colonel Roosevelt, or Teddy, as we then called him, all of us were used to that rough life, and we half expected him to plead illness when at three o'clock the next morning we turned out with the rain still pelting. But he was in the saddle as quickly as any of us and not a word of complaint did he utter.

"On this day Roosevelt, Merle Bentley, and myself were driving what is called the day herd. This is a bunch of cattle that have strayed away from their own ranges during the winter. The brand shows to whom they belong. Stray cattle are gathered up and driven over the divide, being headed down to their own ranges.

"About noon we came across a small bunch of cattle, among which was a cow with a calf not more than a week



Roosevelt on elk hunt.
A Charley Russell
pen sketch

old. It was still raining in torrents. When the cattle separated and broke into a run, we saw the calf for the first time. The mother cow was compelled to lag behind on account of the calf's inability to travel fast. Bentley was riding near-est the calf and mother, and he tried to urge them on to join those ahead.

A Tender Facet

"Teddy had been watching the feeble efforts of the calf to keep along with the mother, and he was touched by the little fellow's plucky struggle to follow. He rode over to Bentley and in a good-natured way asked him to exchange positions. Bentley galloped off to another part of the field, glad to get rid of the troublesome calf.

"Teddy rode along slowly to accommodate the pace of the calf, but after half an hour's struggle the little fellow had to give up. With a bleat he fell from exhaustion. Teddy got off his horse, picked the calf up in his arms, put it on the saddle in front of him, and rode along for a couple of miles. The mother cow trotted along at the horse's side, and her big brown eyes seemed to express the gratitude she felt.

"The calf was put down after its rest in the saddle, and by great exertion it managed to keep along with the mother for a mile or so. Its strength again gave out and it sank to the ground. Teddy sprang from his horse and again placed the little beast on the saddle in front of him.

"This was repeated three or four times, were reached only after a painful and

I think, before it was decided to let the calf lie where it had fallen in the last brave struggle. Usually in such cases the mother cow is driven along with the day herd, and the abandoned calf soon dies of hunger and exposure. We were going to do this when Teddy said:

"Boys, it doesn't seem just right to drive away the mother and leave the calf to die on the prairie. That's hardly a square deal. What do you say if we leave the mother with the little fellow, and in a few days he will be able to paddle his own canoe?"

"Bentley and I wanted to laugh, but we didn't, and we rode away."

The serious work of cattle-raising was interspersed with hunting trips, both for big game and small. Mr. Roosevelt was never a "dead shot," but he was fairly successful with a rifle and many incidents are told of his hunting journeys. The following one is told by Edward Stratemeyer, in his "American Boy's Life of Roosevelt," as illustrating the tireless persistence which was one of Roosevelt's qualifications as a hunter:

There were no elk in the immediate vicinity of Theodore Roosevelt's ranches, nor were there many bear or buffalo. But all these animals were to be met with further westward, and the young ranchman had been after them during a previous year's hunting while on a trip to Montana and Wyoming.

At that time the destination of the party was the Bighorn Mountains which

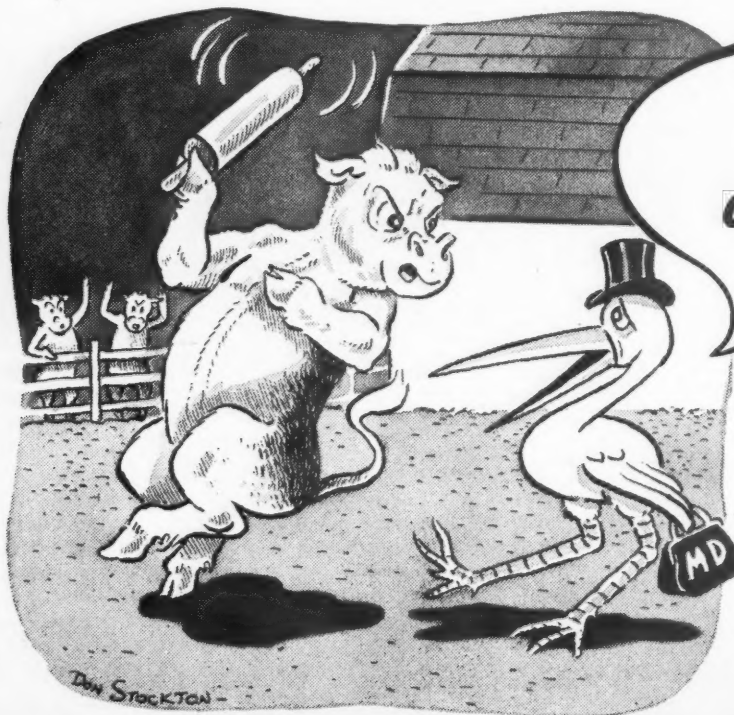
disheartening journey over a very uncertain Indian trail, during which one of the ponies fell into a washout and broke his neck and a mule stuck fast in a mud-hole and was extricated only after hours of hard work.

"It was on the second day of our journey into the mountains that I got my first sight of elk," says Mr. Roosevelt. The party was on the trail leading into a broad valley, moving slowly and cautiously along through a patch of pine trees. When the bottom of the valley was reached, Mr. Roosevelt saw a herd of cow elk at a distance, and soon after took a shot at one, but failed to reach his mark.

"I am going after that herd," he said. And as soon as the party had pitched camp, he sallied forth in one direction, while his foreman, Merrifield, took another.

As Roosevelt had supposed, the elk had gone off in a bunch, and for some distance it was easy to follow them. But further on the herd had spread out, and he had to follow with more care for fear of getting on the wrong trail, for elk tracks ran in all directions over the mountains. Their tracks are there today, but the elk and the bears are fast disappearing, for ruthless hunters have done their best to exterminate the game.

After passing along for several miles, Theodore Roosevelt felt he must be drawing close to the herd. Just then his rifle happened to tap on the trunk of a tree, and instantly he heard the elk moving



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away in new alarm. His hunting blood was now aroused, and he rushed forward with all speed, but as silently as possible. By taking a short cut, the young ranchman managed to come up beside the running elk. They were less than 20 yards away, and had it not been for the many trees which were on every side, he would have had an excellent shot at them. As it was he brought low a fine, full-grown cow elk, and hit a bull calf in the hind leg. Later he took up the trail of the calf and finished that also.

Trophy Hunt

Of this herd the foreman also brought down two, so that for the time being the hunters had all the meat they needed. But Roosevelt was anxious to obtain some elk horns as trophies of the chase, and day after day a watch was kept for bull elk, as the hunters moved the camp from one place to another.

At last the long-looked-for opportunity arrived. Three big bulls were seen, and Roosevelt and his man went after them with all possible speed. They were on foot, and the trail led them over some soft ground and then through a big patch of burnt timber. Here running was by no means easy, and more than once both hunters pitched headlong into the dirt and soot, until they were covered from head to foot. But Roosevelt was bound to get the elk, and kept on until the sweat was pouring down his face and neck. Shot after shot was fired, and all

three of the animals were wounded, but still they kept on bounding away.

"One is down!" shouted Roosevelt at last, and the news proved true; the smallest of the bulls had rocked unsteadily for a few seconds and gone to earth. Then on and on after the remaining game sped the hunters, panting and sweating as before.

"The sweat streamed down in my eyes and made furrows in the sooty mud that covered my face, from having fallen full length down on the burnt earth," writes the dauntless hunter in relating this story. "I sobbed for breath as I toiled

at a shambling trot after them, as nearly done out as could well be."

But he did not give up and now the elk took a turn and went downhill, with Roosevelt pitching after them, ready to drop from exhaustion, but full of that grit to win out which won the admiration of all who knew the man. The second bull fell; and now but one remained, and this dashed into a thicket. On its heels went the daring hunter, running the chance of having the elk turn on him, as soon as cornered, in which case, had Roosevelt's rifle been empty, the struggle for life on both sides would have been a fierce one.

In the midst of the thicket the hunter had to pause, for the elk was now out of sight, and there was no telling what new course had been taken by the game. At a distance he saw a yellow body under the evergreen trees, and taking hasty aim, fired. When he came up, he was somewhat dismayed to learn that he had not brought down the elk, but a black-tailed deer instead. In the meantime, the third elk got away, and it proved impossible to pick up the trail again.

Probably the most exciting adventure of all those hunting trips in the western wilderness was his "hack at the bears" in September of 1889, and there is hardly any doubt that Hermann Hagedorn has written the best story of the incident in his "Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt," which was published nearly 30 years ago.



"I've been offered \$25,000 to write my memoirs—and a combined total of \$45,000 NOT to!"

Can You Recognize These Cattle-Killers

—by their symptoms?

A.* History of sudden deaths. Sick animal is feverish and excitable, later depressed. Abdominal pain. Carries head low and lags behind herd. Respiration rapid. Lessened milk flow in dairy cattle. Swellings on various parts of body that pit on pressure, if infected by insect bite.

B.* Sudden onset. May first notice lameness or just depression, fever, and tremors. Swellings appear in muscles of shoulder, hip, breast, back or flank. At first hot and painful to touch. Later extensive, and crackle on pressure. Complete lack of appetite, prostration, congested membranes of the eye and mouth, difficult breathing, rapid pulse and high fever.

C.* High temperature, loss of appetite. Swellings that pit on pressure may appear around head, throat, and neck. Difficult breathing, copious discharge of mucus from mouth and blood-stained fluid from nostrils. Muscular tremors. Later in the disease intestinal infection may be evidenced by diarrhea (may be bloody), tucked up abdomen, and rapid loss of flesh. Dull sunken eyes.

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Hagedorn said that Roosevelt's companion was a crabbed, rheumatic old mountaineer and hunter named Hank Griffin, who had an extraordinary gift for finding game, but also a surly temper and profound contempt for "tenderfeet"—especially those who wore spectacles. He had never "trundled a tenderfoot before," he remarked, and gave the impression that he considered Roosevelt in the light of one who had blackened his otherwise spotless record. He took his revenge by lying abed late and letting Roosevelt do all the work about the camp.

Finally, one day, he refused altogether to go out on the day's hunt. He had a pain, he said.

Roosevelt went out by himself, returned at dusk to find that the "pain" had during his absence flourished on a flask of whiskey which he kept in his kit for emergencies. Hank was sitting very erect on a tree-stump, with his rifle across his knees. Roosevelt nodded in greeting. The guide leered at him. He was evidently very drunk.

Roosevelt leaned his rifle against a tree near the cooking things and walked over to where his bedding lay. He suspected that his flask had been tapped. He rummaged among his belongings. The flask was there, but the whiskey was gone.

He turned on the man swiftly. "Hank, you've emptied my flask!" he cried.

The guide chuckled drunkenly. Suppose I have," he said. "What are you going to do about it?"

"I'll tell you what I am going to do about it," answered Roosevelt, hotly. "I am going to take one of the horses and go on by myself."

Hank stiffened up and cocked his rifle. "You can go alone," he muttered, "but you won't take a horse."

The Tables Are Turned

Roosevelt saw that the man was in a dangerous mood. "All right!" he said. "If I can't, I can't, I suppose." Then he began to move about, in search of some flour and salt pork. The guide, misled by his apparent acceptance of the situation, stared straight ahead drunkenly.

Hank Griffin's cocked rifle lay across his knees, the muzzle pointing to the left; Roosevelt's rifle stood toward the right. Roosevelt worked his way unobtrusively toward it. Then suddenly he whipped it up and threw the bead on the old man.

"Hands up!"

The man put up his hands. "Oh, come!" he said. "I was only joking."

"Well, I'm not," Roosevelt replied, "Straighten your legs and let your rifle go to the ground."

(Continued on Page 22)

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE PRESS

OF PRESS STORIES WHICH HAVE been "howling 'land grab' and viewing with alarm the proposal that users of public grazing lands be allowed to purchase surface rights to the range they now use under permit or lease—if they wish to do so," an editorial in Western Live Stock for March says that "these protests would be amusing if it weren't for the fact that they may very well create a serious misconception of the entire matter in the public mind."

A PRESENT FROM BENNY

(Who stayed on Okinawa)

The fields are tired and brown, the pastures bare;
Lean cattle drift before the crying wind;
The earth is resting, yet beneath its tired breast
Small miracles of rebirth are astir
On hill and field and meadow. Spring will come
And the earth will be lush and green again,
Young grain will lean above these stubble-fields
And cattle will forget this hungry time
To lie again, replete, in dappled shade.

Ah, Spring will come again in its good time
Out of the travail of the weary earth,
For even now new life is burgeoning
Beneath this little death of leaf and grass.
And though he sleeps in distant foreign soil
Across a far, strange sea,
Some part of him stirs into wakefulness
In his beloved earth's awakening.

And we, remembering, have this last gift to cherish
Through the full cycle of the crowding years—
The lovely, half-forgotten ways of peaceful living
That Benny bought us, on a distant hill.

—DOROTHY McDONALD.

Those who make the "grab" charges, the article points out, "evidently know little or nothing of the subject about which they write with such delightful abandon."

"A good many of these writers seem to have the idea that some 'cattle baron' from the wild and woolly West could step in and buy a few hundred square miles of range for a few cents an acre and then send his henchmen out to drive off the little cowman. They completely ignore the fact that these 'little cowmen' are among those seeking to purchase the range lands they use and that only those who use the lands would, under the proposed plan, be eligible to buy them. If they didn't want to buy they could, presumably, go on using them under the permits or leases they now hold, subject to whatever adjustments the Bureau of Land Management might decide to make from time to time.

"Therein lies the whole problem. A good many stockmen would like to be able to make long-range plans for their operations and they feel that they can better do so if they own the land involved. Is that asking too much?"

Discounting the accusations of some commentators, the article dismisses the possibility that stockmen would overgraze land which they know must continue to support their cattle in the future.

The editorial quotes an "editor's note" which appeared over a Washington story recently carried by a Denver newspaper: "A drive is now on to sell the public lands of the West to private ownership and control. This conceivably could mean a permanent meat shortage, and other shortages even more serious—in lumber, oil, minerals. It might mean destructive floods, worthless farm lands and possibly another dust bowl." Branding such conclusions as ludicrous, Western Live Stock states:

"In the first place, it is proposed only that present users of the public range be given the right to purchase surface rights; in short, the grass on the lands. Mineral rights would remain property of the federal government. How the proposed plan would bring on a meat shortage is difficult to understand. Since there is practically no timber, unless you count mesquite and pinon, on these lands, there should be no resulting lumber famine. What would happen to oil and mineral production would be up to the present—and continuing—owner of rights to those commodities, the federal government. Floods? Worthless farm lands? What farm lands? These are grazing lands. Another dust bowl? Again, these are grazing lands. . . . The last thing the stockman who buys the grazing land would do would be to put a plow to it.

"The proposal of the Joint Live Stock Committee on Public Lands, representing the American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers Association . . . is in line with the purpose of Congress as expressed in the Taylor Act. It is designed to provide for the 'highest use of these lands.'

Plan Offers Security To Stockmen

"The government for 12 years has been leasing these public lands to the owners of properties upon which the lands are most dependent for the highest use. Sale of the public lands to the present lessees would merely be putting this program on a more stable basis. The public lands themselves, suitable only for grazing during a portion of each year, are valueless unless used in connection with the property already owned by the present lessees. Under the proposed plan no one could buy any public land other than that which he is now using under lease. This disposes of the idea that critics of the program seem to have that a land grab would result."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

TAKING up the same subject, the Record Stockman of March 20 declares editorially: "It's not that the Record Stockman objects to an attack upon the proposal for possible amendment of the Taylor Act to allow sale of public domain grazing lands. This publication is on record that all public land states should be united on such a plan before any effort is made to enact it, that there should be an educational campaign launched on the subject, that there are many areas which should be privately owned but that there are some sections which are not adaptable to

private ownership. It's the way the . . . newspapers have set their opposition that is wrong—the way they have fallen for some misinformation. For instance, the manner in which they give great space toward scaring the public into the idea that U. S. Forest Service lands are to be sold is entirely in error. The report of the Joint Live Stock Committee on Public Lands mentions only grazing lands under the Bureau of Land Management as those subject to possible sale.

"And the way they throw around the term 'land grabbers,' 'skin games,'

'selfish interests,' etc., is an injustice to the industry. . . . There's more to the problem than merely sitting in the city and making desk-drawn conclusions from sketchy interviews. Go out on those public domain grazing lands," the writer counsels the objecting editors, "ride awhile with the stockmen, see a few of their problems as well as their ranges, get to know these men themselves. Then come back to your desks and give both sides of the picture. Attack the private ownership proposal if you wish, but present some constructive alternative suggestions—not bad names."

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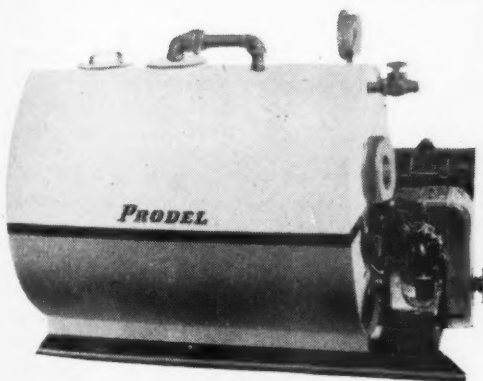
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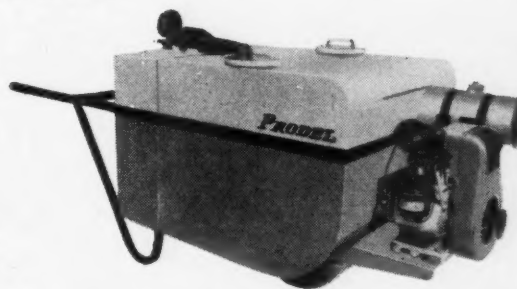


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Idaho Cowmen Meet

L EON WEEKS, SECRETARY, FIGURED that the Idaho Cattlemen's Association would have a "honey" of a convention on Apr. 9-10 in Boise. And it did! One of the speakers came home and said it was the "best meeting," and this man has been to plenty of conventions.

You can even say that it was more than a state convention, because there was heavy representation from Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming—not to forget, of course, that about 400 Idahoans were there. Among the out-of-staters were Don Kenney of the Salt Lake Stockyards; Wick Stephens of the American Meat Institute; Alan Rogers, president of the Washington Cattlemen's Association, Ellensburg, and Vice-president Jidge Tippet of that association, Asotin; C. L. Jamison, secretary, Cattle & Horse Growers Association of Oregon, Pendleton, and Herb Chandler, past president of that state group, Baker; George Smith, president, Nevada State Cattle Association, Arthur, and Charles Sewell, secretary of the Nevada organization, Elko. Also present among these were Clarence Gardner, vice-president, Wyoming Stock Growers Association, Thermopolis; Earle Reed, Union Pacific livestock agent.

The out-of-state guests were introduced to the convention, as were some of the Idaho delegates—among them, Former Secretary Rinehart of the association; Kelso Newman of the Taylor Grazing Service; John Webb of the Idaho

Farm Bureau; Mel Claar, secretary, Idaho Wool Growers Association; Dr. Jim Jacks of Cutter Laboratories, and John McMurray, who presented the feature "Keep Idaho Green."

Presiding officer Clyde Starr, head of the association, and Governor C. A. Robins opened the meeting. Thereafter, one of the main speakers on the program at this 33rd annual meeting was Forrest E. Cooper, counsel for the Interstate Association of Public Land Counties, who said that government ownership of public lands is increasing and now amounts to 50 per cent of the total land in the West. He declared that government appropriations are insufficient to gain full productivity of these lands.

John T. Caine III of Denver, manager of that city's National Western Stock Show, suggested to the cattlemen that they cull their undesirable cows now while prices are big, and he advised them, "Don't encourage youths to buy abnormally expensive animals and don't make plans for the future based on present high prices." One of the things he brought out was the significance of a 2,750,000-person migration to the three Pacific Coast states in the past seven years.

Col. Ed. N. Wentworth, Chicago, Armour representative, reported a general industry expectation of a 6-cent drop in cattle market prices next fall.

F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National at Denver, spoke of the foot-and-mouth disease situation and of other national problems affecting the livestock industry and the cattle producer.

Other speakers: Edward P. Cliff, Ogden, Utah; C. W. Hickman, Moscow, Idaho; Dr. R. C. Tom, St. Louis.

At the banquet which concluded the meeting, Howard Gramlich of Chicago, general livestock agent of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., delivered the principal address. Seth T. Shaw of Safeway Stores, Denver, was toastmaster.

Among resolutions passed by the Idaho stockmen was one favoring continued public ownership of grazing lands now in the public domain.

All officers were re-elected: Clyde Starr, Salmon, president; J. H. Nettleton, Murphy, and D. P. Jones, Malad, vice-presidents; Leon Weeks, Boise, secretary. R. C. Larsen of Twin Falls was elected chairman of the forest advisory board; R. Campbell, vice-chairman, and Lawrence Bradbury, Challis, secretary.

The Idaho Cowbelles, in simultaneous meeting, re-elected all their officers; namely, Mrs. Adin Hall, Glenns Ferry, president; Mrs. Seth Burstedt, Challis, vice-president, and Mrs. Ralph Gedney, Boise, secretary-treasurer.

Association Notes

OFFICERS of the Pueblo County Stock Growers Association, elected at a meeting Mar. 29 at Pueblo, Colo., are: Jim Utt, North Avondale, president; Ralph Allen, Pueblo, vice-president; John McElroy, Pueblo, secretary; M. V. Haines, county agent at Pueblo, assistant secretary, and Vance Kerwin, treasurer. Directors are Frank Graham, Rye, and A. B. Thomas, Beulah.

Speakers included Dr. R. M. Gow, state veterinarian for Colorado, who talked on foot-and-mouth disease and dipping; D. A. Muengester, of the Pennsylvania Salt Company, who illustrated his lecture on DDT; H. Petheran, of the Soil Conservation Service, Pueblo; John Stanko, of the Fish and Wildlife Service, who spoke on rodent control, and Rad Hall, assistant to the executive secretary of the American National.

A recent occasion celebrated by the Southern Colorado Livestock Association was the 31st annual banquet and ball, held at Trinidad. More than 300 stockgrowers and their guests attended and partook of the entertainment, despite a heavy spring snowstorm that blanketed the area. President John Morrow of Trinchera described the affair as a successful one. In addition to the social aspects, it offered more serious features in addresses by Harry Beirne, Denver, of the state board of stock inspection commissioners; Rad Hall, assistant to the secretary of the American National, Denver, and Forrest Bassford, Denver stock journal editor.

On Apr. 12, Okanogan, Wash., played host to the members of the Okanogan County Cattlemen's Association in annual meeting and concluding banquet.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Getting ready for the Southern Colorado Stockgrowers' banquet at Trinidad recently: (left to right) James Fox, Trinchera; Verne Stewart, C. E. A., Trinidad; Hal Winter, Trinidad. Looking on in the background: Guy McDaniels, stock inspector, Trinidad, left, and John Morrow of Trinchera, the president.

Pork versus corn meal

A REDUCTION in livestock is being advocated in order that the grain which would otherwise be fed to the livestock can be used to feed hungry people in other countries. Grains, say the advocates of livestock reduction, will provide humans with more calories if eaten in their natural state than will the meat which might be produced from them.

Nutritive values cannot be determined solely by caloric count. This fact is made evident in a study entitled "Using Resources to Meet Food Needs" published in 1943 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In this study the Bureau considered the various elements that determine nutrition—calories, fats, minerals, vitamins, etc.—and by weighting them in a

manner which the researchers believed warranted, developed a relative measure of food values based on what can be obtained from different crops per unit of land resource. According to this measure pork has a rating of 201 against a rating of 181 for corn meal.

In other words, it would seem from this study that our nation's tremendous corn production is more valuable to the human race in the form of pork than it would be in the form of corn meal.

Thus there is warrant for believing that the nation's farmers would make a greater contribution to the world's hungry people by increasing their production of grains and other livestock feeds than they would by reducing the number of meat animals which they make ready for the market.

ARMOUR and Company

Guest speakers included F. E. Mollin of Denver, executive secretary of the American National; Alan Rogers, Ellensburg, president of the Washington State Cattlemen's Association; Fred Hanson, also of Ellensburg, chairman of that state group's membership committee, and Joe Muir, Pullman, secretary of the state organization.

Other speakers included on the program were Robert Humphries of Wenatchee; R. M. Turner of the State College of Washington; Dr. J. P. Jacks and J. J. Thomson of Cutter Laboratories; Dr. W. C. Kilpatrick of Olympia; Forest Supervisor J. Malcolm Loring.

Of especial interest to cattlemen attending the convention was a panel discussion on county brand inspection, led by Walt Schrock of Okanogan, Fred Martin of Olympia and Ross Woodard of Loomis.

Members of the **Amador-El Dorado-Sacto Counties Cattlemen's Association** held their semi-annual meeting at Placerville, Calif., recently, there adopting resolutions which endorsed the California Cattlemen's Association stand on various bills before the legislature—particularly opposing the sportsmen's right of way bill; compulsory meat grading; two veterinary bills; a drug store bill and a state land bill. The cattlemen approved two brand inspection measures; a hot cargo bill, and two bills concerning jurisdictional strikes and the right to work, respectively.

Lincoln County (Idaho) Cattlemen's Association in a recent meeting expressed opposition to transfer of the public domain to private ownership. Officers of the group are: P. W. Brown, Richfield, president; L. T. Sorensen, Burmah, vice-president, and George Cook, county agent, Shoshone, secretary-treasurer.

The **Lariat** is the weekly news letter of the Washington Cattlemen's Association and in it are written up accounts of several local stockmen's meetings: The **Ferry County Live Stock Association** met at Republic where among a number of speakers appeared Joe Muir and Walt Schrock, secretary and vice-president, respectively, of the state association. New officers of the Ferry County group are Frank Ells, Danville, president; Bill Helphry, Curlew, vice-president, and Tom Kroupa, Republic, secretary.

Another meeting in Washington was that of the **Pend Oreille Stockmen's Association** on Mar. 21. New officers elected were W. C. Norton, Locke, president; Clarence Shaw, Newport, vice-president, and Earl Hupp, Newport, secretary. State Association President Alan Rogers gave a pep talk at the banquet staged by the local Kiwanis Club.

The **Lincoln County Live Stock Association** held a banquet meeting at Harington on Mar. 25 and 115 members

were present. Officers of this group for 1947 are Wesley Bly, Bluestem, president, and Ross Trout, Davenport, secretary. State Association President Alan Rogers and Secretary Joe Muir spoke to the stockmen.

J. M. WEYMOUTH, of Amarillo, Tex., was re-elected president of the **Panhandle Live Stock Association** at a meeting in Amarillo in early March. Lee Bivins was re-elected vice-president, and Bill Eakens of Amarillo, secretary. Ernest Duke, assistant manager of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association told the group that getting rid of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico by methods employed in the United States would be difficult. Many families in Mexico sustain themselves entirely with ox teams, a few cows, pigs and chickens, he said. Another speaker at the meeting was R. C. Pollock, manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago.

Members of the **Northern Arizona Cowbells**, meeting at Snowflake, have elected Mrs. Harvey Randall of Holbrook to preside over the group for the coming year. Other officers are Mrs. R. C. Mahan, Holbrook, vice-president; Mrs. Lige Thomas, Pinedale, secretary; Mrs. Virgil Flake, Snowflake, treasurer.

The board of directors of the **Monte-rney County Cattlemen's Association** (California) on Feb. 27, favored compulsory vaccination of dairy calves for Bang's disease and opposed compulsory treatment of cattle for grubs. The board favored educational programs to encourage control and eradication of both Bang's disease and cattle grubs.

Thirty members of the **Tuolumne County Branch of the CCA**, meeting at Sonora, Calif., elected W. K. Moore, president; Frank Kurzi, vice-president, and Louis Price, secretary. A resolution adopted favored the consolidation of the association with the Calaveras County group to form a Calaveras-Tuolumne Branch. Speakers included the California Cattlemen's Association secretary Dan C. McKinney.

A new livestock association has been formed right in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, according to California Cattleman. It is the **Hawaiian Cattlemen's Association** recently organized at Honolulu, Hawaii. Secretary-treasurer of the group is A. C. Gouveia. (A bill to grant statehood to the Territory of Hawaii was recently favored by a congressional committee.)

Arizona's **Yavapai Junior Cattlegrowers** have elected new officers and formulated plans for the coming months. Meeting at the same time as the senior cattlemen, the young group elected John Hays, president; Donna Lee Fain, vice-president; Ruth Evans, secretary; Roberta McLernon, treasurer, and Robert Evans, advisor.

YAVAPAI DOINGS

On Mar. 8, Prescott, Ariz., was the scene of the Yavapai Cattlegrowers' annual meeting, in the course of which Retiring President R. E. Perkins was succeeded by newly elected Tom Rigden for the ensuing term. Other officers are Irvin Walker, vice-president; Al Favour, secretary (re-election); Ralph Hooker, treasurer (also by re-election).

After listening to brief remarks by several speakers, the convened livestock men held open discussion on current topics, chief among these being the question of transfer of the public land ownership. The association's need for security of grazing was emphasized, and the members urged adoption of the proposed change.

On Apr. 18 the Yavapai Cattle Growers decided it is time to stir up the facts about federal land ownership in their state. Through a committee they will see that Forest Service erosion and overgrazing propaganda that does injury to the cattlemen is combated and the public is given facts through newspapers, radios and speakers. They will tell why Arizonans should own the land in their state.

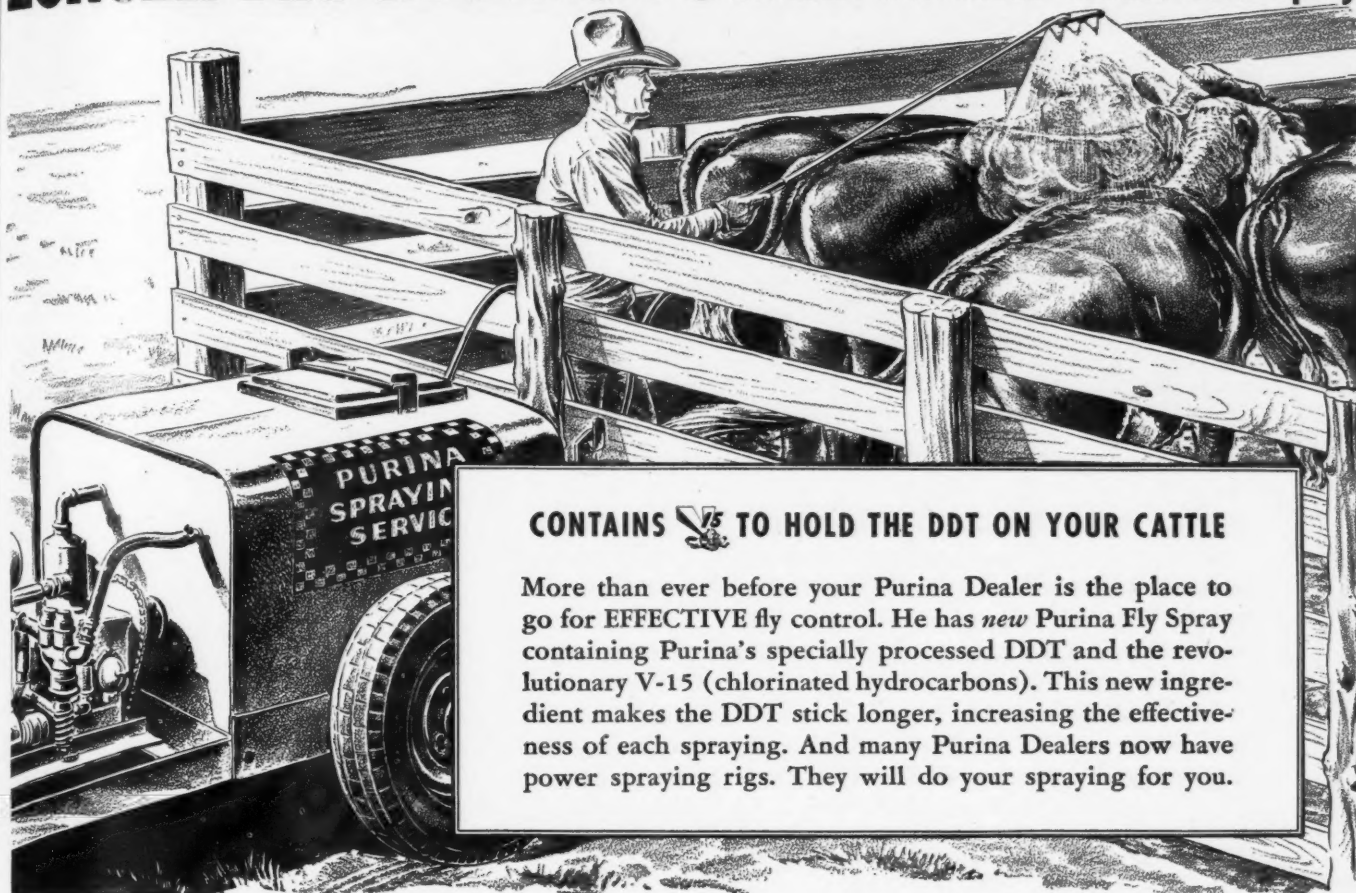
Included in the plan are (1) cultivation of closer contact between cattlemen and members of the state game organizations, to the end that conflicting interests may be ended; (2) gathering of data to show present taxable wealth and tax payments of the cattlemen; and what private ownership will mean in dollars and cents to Arizona; (3) preparation and distribution of a pamphlet to highlight all the information gathered; (4) requesting the cooperation of the Prescott Chamber of Commerce; (5) employing a writer, and (6) putting on an essay contest on "Why federal lands should be returned to the state of Arizona."

OBJECT TO EXCESSIVE DIRECTION

A unanimously adopted resolution of the advisory board, Coconino National Forest, said that "where advisory boards and the local forest officials have worked together there has been a minimum of controversy and misunderstanding." But in many cases where they have been unable to work in harmony "we believe it has been due to pressure from their superiors to put into effect unsound policies." The resolution expressed the belief "that personnel located in Washington and Albuquerque are not qualified to direct the operations of the various forests" and opposed the trend that "has resulted in enlargement of the Washington office and the regional office up to a point that costs of administration exceed 30 per cent of total appropriations." The board recommended a more efficient set-up, with policy to be determined by the Department of Agriculture under a minimum of overhead expense and that savings thereby effected be used for actual development and supervision of the forests.

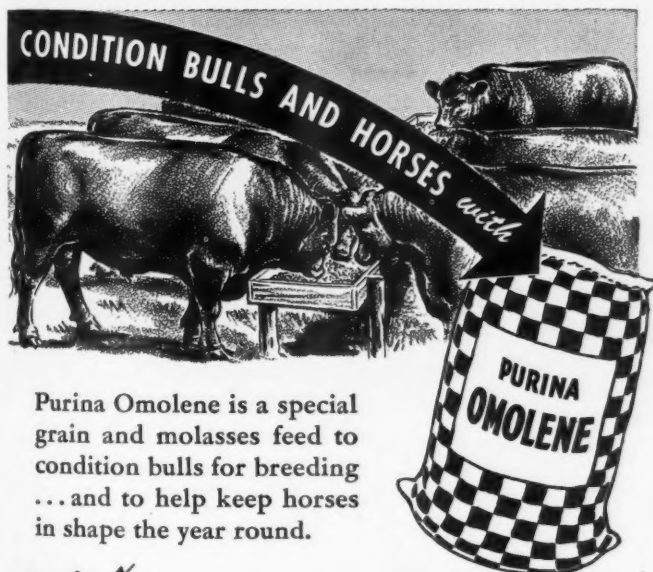
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Theodore Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 15)

"It'll go off."

"Let it go off!"

But the gun did not go off, after all, for the guide straightened his legs with care so that it slipped to the ground without a jar.

"Move back!"

The guide obeyed and Roosevelt picked up the rifle. The crabbed old man was quite sober now, and quizzical instead of angry.

"Give me back my rifle," he remarked, in a conciliatory voice, "an' we'll call it quits an' go on together."

"I guess we won't do that," said Roosevelt. "The hunt's about through anyway, and I think I'll go home."

He pointed to a blasted tree on an eminence about a mile from camp. "Do you see that pine? If I see you in camp when I reach there, I'll leave your rifle there for you. If you try to come after me, I'll take it for granted that you mean to get me if you can, and I'll shoot."

"I'm not coming after you," grumbled the guide.

Roosevelt started off, taking his little mare, his bed-roll, and half the remaining supply of flour, bacon and tea. At the blasted pine he stopped and looked around. Old Hank was still in camp. Roosevelt left the rifle at the tree and pressed on. At dusk he stopped and cooked his supper. He did not believe that the old hunter would follow him, but there was just a chance that he might. So he made use of a familiar trick of the trappers in old Indian days. Leaving his campfire burning brightly, he pushed ahead until darkness made further progress impossible. Picketing the mare, but building no fire, he lay down and slept until the first streak of dawn, then again pushed on for two hours or more before halting to cook breakfast.

There was no trail, but he kept his course along the foothills where glades and little prairies broke the pine forest; and it was not until the end of this, the second day of his solitary journey, that he had difficulty finding his way. That afternoon he became emmeshed in a tangle of winding valleys at the foot of the steep mountains. Dusk was coming on. For the moment he was "lost." He decided to camp where he was. He threw his pack and his buffalo sleeping-bag on the soft pine needles and strolled of through the frosty gloaming with his rifle on his shoulder, to see if he could pick up a grouse for his supper.

He found no grouse. Among the tall, slender pines the daylight was rapidly fading and he turned toward his camp at last.

Suddenly, as he stole noiselessly up to the crest of a ridge, he caught the loom of a large, dark object.

It was a grizzly, walking off with his head down.

A Husky Adversary

Roosevelt fired. The bear uttered a loud, moaning grunt and plunged forward at a heavy gallop. Roosevelt ran to cut him off. The bear entered a laurel thicket, and for a time remained hidden in the jungle of twisted stems and foliage, now and again uttering a strange, savage whine. Roosevelt began to skirt the edge, peering anxiously through the dusk.

The bear plunged out of the laurel on the farther side, wheeled and stood for a moment broadside of the hunter. Stiffly he turned his head. Scarlet strings of froth hung from his lips; his eyes burned like embers in the gloom.

Roosevelt fired again. Instantly the great bear turned with a harsh roar of fury and challenge, blowing the bloody foam from his mouth. Roosevelt saw his white fangs gleam as the grizzly charged straight at him, crashing and bounding through the laurel bushes. He did not fire at once. The raging animal came plunging on. As he topped a fallen tree, Roosevelt fired again. The ball went through the bear's chest, but the grizzly neither swerved nor flinched but came steadily on. Roosevelt had one more shot in his magazine, and in a second the bear would be upon him.

He fired at the bear's forehead, but his bullet went low, smashing the bear's lower jaw and entering the neck. Roosevelt leaped aside as he pulled the trigger. The smoke hung for an instant, and through it he saw a great paw striking viciously at him. He flung himself back, hurriedly jamming a couple of cartridges into his rifle. The rush of the grizzly's charge carried him past his pursuer. As he struck he lurched forward, recovering himself, and made two or three leaps onward; then suddenly collapsed, rolling over and over.

Roosevelt's "hack at the bears" had been successful.

Even the inveterate dweller in city caves must feel the thrill of this characterization of hunting which appears in the preface of Mr. Roosevelt's book, "The Wilderness Hunter." It has been called "a poetical classic of the joys and thrill of the chase":

"In hunting, the finding and killing of the game is, after all, but a part of the whole. The free, self-reliant adven-

turous life with its rugged and stalwart democracy; the wild surroundings, the grand beauty of the scenery, the chance to study the ways and habits of the woodland creatures—all these unite to give the career of the wilderness hunter its peculiar charm.

"There is the joy of the horse well ridden and the rifle well held . . . the long days of toil and hardship, resolutely endured and crowned at the end with triumph.

"In after years there shall come forever to mind the memory of endless prairies shimmering in the bright sun; of vast snow-clad wastes lying desolate under gray skies; of the melancholy marshes, of the rush of the mighty rivers, of the breath of the evergreen forest in summer, of the crooning of ice-armed pines at the torch of the winds of winter, of cataracts roaring beneath hoary mountain masses, of all the innumerable sights and sounds of the wilderness, of its immensity and mystery and of the silences that brood in its still depths."

A few years later Roosevelt disposed of his interests in the Dakotas and returned to the East, where he resumed his studies. In 1897 he was called back to Washington by President McKinley to fill the office of assistant secretary of the navy under John D. Long. Theodore Roosevelt has long been remembered as a loyal and highly-respected citizen by stockmen in North Dakota and Montana. Today many old-timers tell of knowing him when he took an active part in the Montana Stockgrowers Association, and recall many interesting incidents of the "tenderfoot" who was one of them.

Obituaries

John Quealy, prominent Wyoming pioneer, succumbed recently to a heart attack at Rawlins. Mr. Quealy was born 81 years ago at Carbon, Wyo., and had for many years been a leading banker and livestock property holder in the vicinity of Hanna and Elk Mountain.

The Arizona News Letter reports the death, early in March, of **Oliver Sexson**, of the firm Sexson and Sawday, with ranching interests near San Diego, Calif.

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Washington Notes

Interior Secretary J. A. Krug announces that henceforth opportunity will be afforded for all interested citizens to express their views whenever his department sets aside any land for public use for such purposes as wildlife refuges, reclamation, recreation, highway, mineral or other uses. He declares the new policy is an outgrowth of past controversies which developed as a result of complaints that those in affected areas had not had adequate previous consultation. The new regulations stipulate that notice of the final action of the secretary on the public withdrawal order be given to all interested parties of record and to the general public.

A subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has recently held a hearing on the subject of a border fence. The committee is composed of Senators Hatch (chairman), Connally and Hickenlooper. The House committee has not yet taken action, but it is explained that the press of international affairs has kept both groups quite busy.

Sanitary Treaty Withdrawn

On Apr. 8, President Truman withdrew from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the Argentine sanitary convention, which had been held there since May of 1935.

A bill (S.28) introduced by Senator McCarran of Nevada would re-establish the offices of registers of land offices and require presidential appointment of the director and associate director of the Bureau of Land Management.

With the 27-year-old army remount service about to be liquidated because of the abolishment of all horse units in the army, South Dakota's Representative Francis Case has proposed a bill which would continue the service under the Department of Agriculture, in the belief that the distribution of good sires through that avenue is worthy of retention.

It is hoped, and quite generally believed, that the strong opposition raised before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, plus the action of the House and Senate Committees, will have some effect in preventing further drastic tariff reductions, according to Secretary F. E. Mollin.

With the only market-news service on the West Coast at present located in San Francisco, American National Secretary F. E. Mollin recently appeared briefly before the House Appropriations Committee in support of a move to extend such service to the markets at Seattle and Spokane. Mr. Mollin testified on the request of the California Cattlemen's Association.

May, 1947

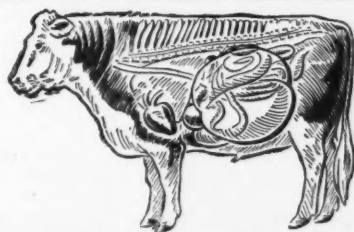
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Feed is the expensive part of producing beef. It accounts for 85 per cent of the cost. Often that cost can be cut. Shortchanging the animal won't do it . . . that only means higher costs. The secret is helping the animal to digest and assimilate its feed more completely, more efficiently. And often, all it takes is Free Choice Salt. This is true of hogs . . . of dairy cows . . . of sheep. It's equally true of beef animals. With plenty of salt they look better . . . make faster gains . . . get more good out of their feed . . . The FREE Book below shows how and why. Write for your copy.

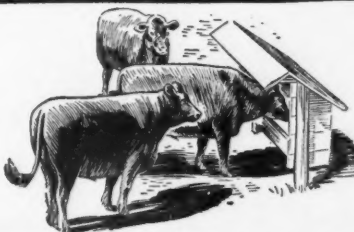
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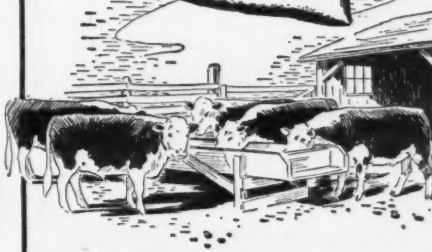
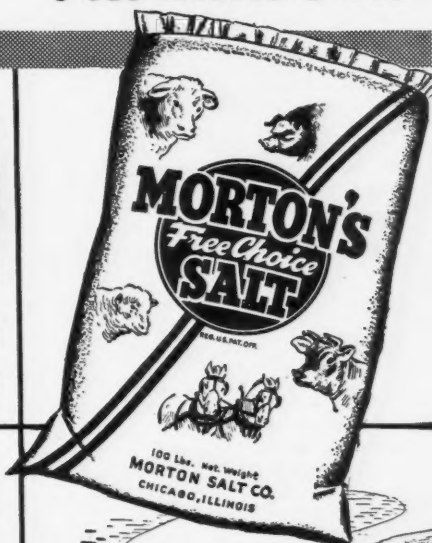
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SALT STIMULATES DIGESTION. It supplies chlorine for hydrochloric acid needed in the digestion of protein. It also supplies sodium which is vital for the assimilation and use of fats and carbohydrates in feed. In addition, it helps tone up the entire body.



FEED SALT FREE CHOICE. For best results, salt should be fed Free Choice. In that way, each animal can take all it wants and you know that your livestock are getting enough for health and thrift, for low feeding costs, for most efficient use of the feed you give them.



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Every farmer and feeder should have this practical, well illustrated 40-page book which tells, in detail, how to feed salt for the greatest gain. Not only tells how to feed salt free choice, but also provides plans for making practical, economical feeders. Only book of its kind — and it's free for the asking. A penny postcard will bring your copy by return mail, postpaid. Morton Salt Company, 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.



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Morton's Free Choice Salt is especially developed for more profitable livestock feeding. It's easy to use for mixing. Be sure to ask your dealer for it by NAME . . . **MORTON'S FREE CHOICE SALT**

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DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
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A recent nationwide survey of several hundred farms shows chores taking 3½ hours on an unelectrified farm take only 2 hours on a lighted electrified farm.

THE COVER

Courtesy Northern Pacific Ry., picture
taken on the Flying D Ranch, Bozeman,
Mont.

Debate on Public Land

DEBATES ON THE SUBJECT OF private ownership of the public domain are a popular pastime these days, at least in Denver, but one that really brought out the highlights without fireworks was that between G. N. Winder, Craig, Colo., former president of the National Wool Growers Association, and Charles E. Piersall, Casper, Wyo., oilman and national director of the Izaak Walton League. The discussion took place at a dinner of the Central Rocky Mountain section of the Society of American Foresters.

It's not necessary to tell **PRODUCER** readers which were the respective sides taken by these gentlemen because it is well known that Izaak Walton's think private ownership means goodbye to hunting and fishing and so they oppose private ownership. There isn't much fishing on the public domain; but about hunting Mr. Winder said game numbers should increase under private ownership, citing the case of privately-owned Pennsylvania where game numbers are high. There shouldn't be any reason that the stockman under private ownership would not welcome game control by the hunter on his land—provided the sportsman didn't kill cows and human beings.

In the friendly discussion, Mr. Piersall put these points up for his side: (1) that the stockman is a most highly subsidized individual and gets a lenient rate on Taylor lands; (2) that the stockman would get the lands too cheaply, would have too much time to decide to buy and too long a period for payment; (3) that many groups of stockmen are going on record against the plan; (4) that the right to purchase the lands would be against the interest of small operators, that the Taylor Act itself through domination by the larger operators eliminated many small ranchers through the addition of the priority-use rule to the commensurate property requirement.

The answers by Mr. Winder were: (1) that under private ownership subsidies would be reduced because the stockman would have to do his own improving and the industry more than any other keeps its money in the West; (2) that selling on a basis of grazing capacity appeared logical and that long-term payment plans are quite common in individual enterprise and are provided for in the GI bill of rights and even in Farm Security Administration loans; (3) that there is plenty of public land that may never be bought because it would not even pay out enough for taxes; (4) that the priority-use and commensurate property requirement was the best means of getting use of the land to those qualified and that the average permit on the public domain is for a small number of cattle.

As to whether a better job of conservation would be done under private ownership, it was stated by Mr. Winder that the individual would take better care of the property if he owned it.

On the question, what about the vet-

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erans getting some of the land? the proponent replied that you would be doing no favor for the veteran to open the lands to him because they are lands no one wanted. Before the Taylor Act in 1934 no one had come to claim them when they might have, and their value lies only in their use as appendages to established ranches.

The public domain is not the same as forest lands. If anyone in the audience was confused on this score, he came away with the knowledge that the stockmen's proposal did not involve forests—but Mr. Winder pointed out that he had suggested that a commission survey our public land and determine which was chiefly valuable for grazing and that such lands be put on sale.

Why should the stockman get the first crack at this land, someone asked. "I'm a citizen, why can't I buy it?" The answer: The stockman apparently is the only one who can put the land to its highest use.

Mr. Winder said that of course his argument was based on the assumption that there was plenty of merit to the idea of private ownership in things generally. His arguments wouldn't go over very well to an audience of communists.

Truth vs. Fiction

(Continued from Page 12)

the early emigrants crossed the Missouri and headed into what was known then as "The Great American Desert" the Missouri was more commonly known as "The Big Muddy". We don't think it got that name from, to quote DeVoto, "being comparatively clear". He may throw a big loop but he can't get away with that one.

Did anyone ever show you the bad lands? They are a geological formation covering a lot of the West. The soil is highly saline in character. Some of it runs up to 5 per cent of soluble salts. This formation is generally referred to geologically as the Benton Shales. These lands do not blow; they bake. They dissolve with precipitation and flow into our streams as silt. This has been going on for several million years before the world discovered Bernard DeVoto and the process will continue "during the geological epoch in which civilization exists".

Scrutiny of the records of the early explorers reveals that we had dust storms, drouths and insect infestations before the land was ever alleged to have been despoiled by stockmen and livestock. Both the Cole and Connor expeditions had to cut down cottonwood trees to feed their horses, and that happened right here on Powder River. Erosion is a problem of cultivation and not of grazing. The greatest serious damage in the West came when the government forced entrymen to turn the sod "wrong side up" with the plow in order to secure title to their entries. It took some of these plowed lands more than a decade to get back to grass. This plowing was

SALES

May
19
Colorado

Northern Colorado Hereford Breeders
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Semi-Annual
Auction
\$560 Prize Money
Sunset Sale Yards
SHOW AND SALE
50 BULLS
GREELEY, COLORADO
For a Catalog
Write
Stow L. Witwer
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24
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WEST WOODLAWN FARMS
Registered Aberdeen-Angus Auction at the farm 1½ miles north of
Creston, Ill., May 24 at
1 P. M.
5 Bulls
45 Females
For the catalog write to Mr. and Mrs. Tim
J. Pierce, Box A, Creston, Ill.
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Hotel Rice, De Kalb, Ill.

MAY
31
So. Dakota

BLAIR BROS. HEREFORDS
Selling 30 BULLS and 25 FEMALES at Auction
Sturgis, South Dakota—May 31, 1 P. M.
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June
12
Wyoming

BEAR CLAW RANCH

Annual Auction—Dayton, Wyo.—June 12. 8 Herd Bull Prospects—52 Bred Heifers Representing Top Hereford Herd Bulls
Sale at the Ranch—12:00 Noon R. E. Leone, Sale Manager

June
13
Montana

WARREN HEREFORD RANCH

Deer Lodge, Mont.
Auction sale June 13 at the ranch on U. S. Highway 10 S. Featuring the service of Proud Star, WHR Proud Princeps 9th and Sun Star Domino 1st, \$15,000 Sunland bull. Offering 65 females and 1 herd bull.
For the catalog write C. K. Warren, Warren Hereford Ranch, P. O. Box 311, Deer Lodge, Montana

just another conservationist crackpot theory of changing the climate, like the recently proposed thousand-mile-by-one-hundred-mile New Deal shelter belt. Whatever damage has been brought about has been on range used in common, and that was slight and very temporary. In the drouth of 1934 even the stockmen thought the grass was gone. The next year normal precipitation forced county and state-wide fire organizations to keep down grass fires.

The recurring cycles of drouths and insects keep the livestock within reasonable limits as they did the game for a thousand years before Columbus. The truth is that the carrying capacity of grazing lands in the West has increased in about the same relative proportion that federal lands have passed to private ownership. We are now reputed to have 15,000,000 more cattle than normal. A large per-

centage of these are in the West and are being grazed because of increased care of private lands. The expansion of federal holdings in bombing areas, monuments, parks, etc., has forced more stock onto private holdings and they are eating—that is certain. On the other hand the forests, in spite of millions added to their acres, are carrying only 51 per cent of the stock they carried 30 years ago. Private holdings had to absorb this extra load. This is not a good argument for federal land management.

Tested Truths

The studies of the University of Wyoming prove two things relative to grazing: First, where livestock is on a grazing basis overgrazing is an economic impossibility. The operator must produce 290 pounds of beef or a comparable value of wool and mutton per unit or the laws of economics wipe him out long before he

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

ARIZONA

30 REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS

LONG YEARLINGS
These bulls will do service
this season.

WHITE MOUNTAIN HEREFORD RANCH

Robert R. McKinney, Manager, Springerville, Arizona
All of WHR breeding. Two sons of Princeps Mixer,
son of Triumph 6th, and son of Royal Domino 51st.
The cow herd is all of WHR breeding also.

CALIFORNIA

BUELL RANCH BUELLTON, CALIFORNIA

Now offering 30 Yearling Bulls and 30 Two-Year-Olds. Exceptionally rugged, blocky,
strictly range-raised purebreds from select registered stock.

PRICED LOW FOR QUICK SALE

Write, phone or wire Glenn Buell,
Buell Ranch, Buellton, Calif.

COLORADO

We are offering some good range bulls of serviceable age . . . all sired by
General 2nd of Elk Creek. They were acquired at a dispersal sale and are now near
Denver. Write or call if you would like to see them.

ANGUS CATTLE COMPANY

304 Colorado Building

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18 REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS

4 2-YEAR-OLDS.....AVERAGE 14-20 MONTHS OLD

Blood lines are Bandoliers, Bell Boy
and Elleenmere, their dams being
Blackcaps, Blackbirds, Prides, Ericas
and Barbaras.



These bulls calved from July through Septem-
ber, 1945, and are half brothers to the bulls
that we placed in our Alliance, Nebraska, sale
in November, 1946.

ANGUSTORRA RANCH, J. E. BARBEY, STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, COLORADO

30 REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS—12-14 Months

Blood Lines — Choice Anxiety, Supreme Mischief Sires on Prince Domino dams
JOHN H. CUYKENDALL, CUYKENDALL HEREFORD RANCH, ROGGEN, COLO.

78 HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

18 Head 2-Year-Old Bulls

These bulls are conveniently
located at our 2 Bar 2 Ranch,
4 miles southeast of Denver on
State Highway No. 83. Call or
write us regarding this offer-
ing.

RUGGED PAINTER TYPE RANGE BULLS

60 Head Yearling Bulls

PAINTER HEREFORD CO.
First National Bank Bldg.
P. O. Box 779, Denver, Colo.
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50 REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS

Ages 6-12 months.

These are range bulls developed for range men.
R. M. Perry, Jr., The Mt. Sopris Hereford Ranch, Carbondale, Colo.

KANSAS

24 HEAD REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS

BIG—RUGGED—UNIFORM

Will Weigh 700 or More

WALTER F. O'NEILL

Route 3
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

TOP BREEDING

Bright Domino 1st
Mischief
Lamplighter 116th
Imperial
Lamplighter 5th
and a good herd of
females

has done serious and permanent damage to the range. If he does operate on this basis he is giving his land better care than the federal government ever did. Second, surveys on hundreds of ranches indicate a belief that lands increase in value from half to two-thirds when passing from public to private ownership.

Since we are in the stock business and presumed to be prejudiced, let us call attention to a few unimpeachable statements in other fields. We will first take up the study by Dr. Avon Nelson, of the University of Wyoming. Dr. Nelson, professor of botany and once head of the national organization of his profession, made a study of the Red Desert of Wyoming. The study was participated in by federal experts and covered a period of 30 years. The study revealed that during these years the desert was carrying more sheep, the sheep were larger, the lambs were heavier and the weight per fleece increased. I state his conclusion:

"For the purpose of this report probably no further discussion of specific cases is necessary. The inquiry started merely to answer the question 'Is the desert deteriorating in its forage holdings?' The question has been answered by saying No, it is at least holding its own."

Herman Stabler, chief; G. H. Holland, senior attorney, and J. F. Deeds, chief of the agricultural division of the conservation branch of the U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, in a publication entitled "Rise and fall of the public domain exclusive of Alaska and other outlying possessions," make some very pertinent remarks regarding the so-called "water-shed protection" theory. The following quotations are taken from their paper presented at the convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers on July 6, 1932:

"Because normal use of the public range for grazing will accomplish all that can reasonably be done in the interests of water-shed protection, which at the most must be considered as a corollary of range management for maximum utility of the natural vegetation . . . This opinion is based not only on a somewhat intimate acquaintance with the vacant public lands and the climatic conditions affecting them but on the statistical results of systematic studies of the effect of vegetation on run-off and erosion, such as those of Bates and Henry, Hoyt and Troxell, and Forsling, and on many recorded nonsystematic observations. At Wagon Wheel Gap, on steep slopes of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, erosion by reason of deforestation (not denudation) was found to be small and not attributable to loss of trees; near Azusa, on steep slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains in Southern California, erosion as an immediate effect of complete denudation by burning was found to be heavy but was reduced to about normal by natural processes by the first four storms after burning; near Manti, on

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the steep grassy slopes of the Wasatch Mountains in Utah, the maximum annual erosion under overgrazed conditions (density 0.16) amounted to only five-thousandths of an inch over the area studied."

"Erosion is a fundamental process of land sculpture that has been continuous through the ages, with general resultant benefits to mankind. To it may be attributed the fertile valleys that are the mainstay of agricultural development and in contrast the scenic wonders of the hills and mountains. Locally and temporarily floods and erosion cause inconvenience and expense. It is an open question, even on a local and temporary outlook, whether erosion on the remaining public domain exerts an influence mainly detrimental or mainly beneficial to human activities. Widespread effort to control erosion there would involve costs out of all proportion to the benefits derived. On the other hand, normal range management may be expected to have tendency toward such limitation of erosion on the public domain as is practicable."

We suggest that anyone interested in grazing effects ride the U. P. through Wyoming or the Santa Fe through New Mexico and Arizona. These rights of way have been fenced for more than a half century, yet no one can tell the difference between the grass inside or outside the fence if not grazed that season. If you are alert you will also notice that in the semi-timbered areas the gulches and canyons all start in a grove of trees.

About Trees

We all love forests and no one wants to see them destroyed. However, let's stop this silly chatter about forests for water-shed improvement. Trees are the most damaging thing that grows on a water-shed. These are not my findings, but those of a paper on "An experiment by the U. S. Forest Service and the U. S. Weather Bureau, 1910 to 1926." They find that deforestation diminishes the run-off in the peak periods and increases it in the low run-off period. Net benefits in run-off by deforestation have been as high as 46 per cent.

I quote an extract of deduction from the aforementioned study: "If the small growth that springs up immediately after deforestation or denudation exercises practically the same effect as forest in reducing normal floor crests and in preventing erosion—without the detrimental effect which forest cover is sure to have on annual flow and flow during the summer low-water periods—then in basins where shortages in water supply are becoming critical and where abnormal expenditures have been made to augment water supplies, the maintenance of forests or reforestation for the 'conservation of water supply' may have an effect exactly opposite to that desired."

Salt Lake Meeting

Mr. DeVoto mentions attending the

May, 1947

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

NEBRASKA

80 REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS

AGES FROM FEB., 1946, ON THROUGH
MAR., APR., MAY, 1946

BLOOD LINES—Clayton Dominos, Evan Mischiefs, Battle Mischiefs, Baron Dominos, L. Prince Dominos.

FORNEY RANCH

H. H. FORNEY & SON, Lakeside, Nebr.

WELL DEVELOPED FOR SERVICE, GROWN
ON GRASS PASTURE WITH GRAIN

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

One or a carload of range-raised well-developed bulls, ready for immediate service in the better ranch or registered herds.

IF YOU SEE,
YOU'LL BUY

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS

ALLIANCE, NEBR.

NEW MEXICO

24 REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, Yearlings

PRINCE DOMINO, BEAU MISCHIEF
BLOOD LINES

R. C. BELL

Nara Visa, N. M.

My cows are strong milkers and produce a quality of bulls that have been giving good satisfaction for the better than 30 years that I have been producing them.

UTAH

100 REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS

Top Prince Domino breeding largely through WHR Bulls. Featuring the blood of WHR Super Domino 21st 2462636 and Plus Domino 8th 2465373.

Chas. Redd, Cross H Ranch, La Sal, Utah

"They really make good under range conditions."

Salt Lake meeting last August when the American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers Association got together for a meeting of minds of the users of the public lands. The writer attended that meeting and is now serving as vice-chairman of the 10-state committee appointed. Just so we will be straight on this, the duties laid down to the committee were as follows:

"The duties of the committee shall be to propose legislation for the final disposition of the public domain into private ownership." (Public domain in this instance means the lands now administered by the Taylor Act.)

"The committee shall further recommend provisions or legislation to strengthen the proper administration of the Taylor Act pending final disposition of the public domain."

The committee is required to report back to the parent organizations. It has already done so to the cattlemen at Phoenix, Jan. 8-10. The acceptance of the committee report was unanimous. The Wool Growers received the committee

report the last of January.

What the committee recommends is neither secret nor startling. It is a simple amendment to section 14 of the Taylor Act which now provides for the sale of isolated or disconnected tracts held under lease as provided in section 15 of the Act. It would permit any lessee or permittee to buy the land he holds at any time. It further provides for the preservation of established trails. Where lands are leased in common they may be sold to a group, or an individual may demand an adjudication of an area to himself. He can then either buy or continue to lease. Title is for surface rights only. The proceeds from the lands go, 10 per cent to the federal government and 90 per cent to the state in which it is located, for disposition by its legislature. The payment must be 10 per cent down and the balance in cash, or 30 equal annual payments at 1½ per cent interest. (This is to keep from shutting anyone out because of lack of funds.)

The price of the land will be on the following formula, based on carrying capacity. (Where carrying capacity is not

already determined it is to be fixed by the government):

Carrying capacity of a section in animal units per year times 7 cents will equal the price per acre.

The stockmen have always been willing to pay what the land is worth but always fear being forced to pay a nuisance value to protect their holdings. The price in this case is subject to slight change when the average long-time value of an animal unit is determined. The Department of Agriculture is now working this out for us on a 40-year average.

It has long been determined that an operator cannot have more invested in the land it takes to carry an animal a year than the average value of the animal. This is just sound economics. At present preliminary reports indicate that the 40-year average value of a cow unit will be around \$48, and for a sheep unit (5 head) \$40. We took \$45 as an average, subject to later correction. We arrive at our 7 cents by dividing 4,500 cents by the number of acres in a section, 640.

Now for a simple example: Land that will carry 10 cow units per year will sell for 70 cents per acre. That means that it takes 64 acres for each unit. Multiply this by 70 cents and you have a land investment of \$44.80 per A. U. (animal unit).

Let us apply this to land in the East that has a high carrying capacity of, say, 320 A. U. per section. $320 \times 7c = \$22.40$ as the price of that class of land per acre. This land carries an A. U. to two acres— $2 \times \$22.40 = \44.80 , or the same A. U. in-

vestment as lower carrying capacity land of the West.

There is nothing in this plan to justify alarm or indicate larceny. Such procedure was undoubtedly contemplated by Congress when the Taylor Act became a law, as in the very first part it set up the terms of the Act "That in order to promote the highest use of the public lands pending their final disposal," etc. The report of the committee of 10 strictly follows the evident intent of Congress. The highest use of these lands is of general concern. They are the residue lands that no one wanted to pass to title under any provision for settlement. They are the lowest carrying capacity lands and have no living water on them. These lands are dependent on privately owned land, water, water rights and ranch units for their highest use. The administrators of the Taylor Act have put in nearly 13 years in making adjustments in leases and permits to see that these lands were so allocated as to provide for their highest use in conformity with the Act. They have done a good job—not perfect, but the best we will ever get. For that reason these lands should attach in private ownership to base land of the present lessee. The individual, as such, should not be the major consideration. To sell his leased lands away from his holdings would damage him, but the average tenure of lands is less than five years. To sell these lands away from the base lands upon which they are most dependent, however, would create an economic maladjustment denying these lands their

continued highest use, and affecting our entire economy.

Private ownership of our western lands and other natural resources is secondary to a more urgent demand. We are tired of being bossed around by a bunch of communist-minded bureaucrats. We don't want to be like a slice of Russia. We want the kind of government we fought a war to preserve. We want Americanism in the West.

There is a bevy of writers with nothing at stake but their pens whose only ability to arouse an uninformed public might be put to better use than to promote that which is neither good government nor good Americanism.

Association Sidelights

G. I.'s who would like to be livestock inspectors can get on-the-job training in a number of inspection centers since the Wyoming Stock Growers Association has been qualified under the G. I. bill of rights to operate an inspection school. Association Secretary Russell Thorp said that two former service men are already enrolled.

The program of the Washington Cattlemen's Association meeting to be held in Ellensburg May 16-17 will be largely developed around three major topics—meats, research and marketing, says Association Secretary Joe Muir. The meeting will open with the traditional cowboy breakfast.

F. E. Messersmith of Alliance, Nebr., sponsor of the Nebraska Junior Stockgrowers Association, writes that plans are growing apace for the annual convention of that group, to be held during the senior convention, June 12-14 at North Platte. Mr. Messersmith invites all interested juniors from other states to attend the meetings and participate in the activities.

A meeting of the state forest advisory boards will be held the day before the convention of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association. Chairman of the board is Floyd Beach, Delta, Colo.

Florida's Beef Cattle Industry

The development and improvement of the livestock industry in Florida is credited, by a correspondent, in large measure to the growth of livestock shows and increasing interest in those events within the state during the past decade. Increasing numbers and better quality of the animals exhibited, he states, testify to the planning and research work which has helped bring about these changes in the industry for Florida. According to the most recent report on numbers, Florida has 1,265,000 cattle, with exactly four times as many beef animals as dairy animals. The state was among those which showed an increase in total cattle numbers over a year ago.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

LETTER FROM SKULL CREEK

Dear Editor:

Well this place is really getting busy now. Weather is fine and spring work is starting. What with still feeding cattle, fixing corrals and fences, cleaning out stables and ditches, the old man has had to put on a couple of roustabouts. Some of the days are real warm and the clouds in the sky are taking on the shape of thunder heads—I mean when there is any.

Right in the midst of all this spring work it had to happen. Tex the rough rider and the old fellow from down Ozark way who's name is McDowd went to town last Saturday to buy some boots and other work clothes. Of course they had to stop in the tavern in town for a drink or two and be sociable. One drink called for another and soon McDowd had his mouth harp out and was setting on a table playing hill billie tunes. A few tunes, then another drink. Soon he had laid the mouth harp down and was singing songs with the help of a few others who had joined in. It all happened when he began to sing how dear to my heart are the seens of my childhood. A big well driller at the bar objected to the song, said it was what he called sentimentel and was hardly appropriate for a bar room and any way he did not care to think bout those seens of his childhood. One word brought on another and the row was started. Then the old rough rider remembered the sinking of the main and charged right into the center of the fray.

To make a long story shorter several landed in the jail house, including our two men. Monday the old man had to spend most of the day going to town to pay there fines and to bring them back to the peace and quiet of Skull Creek. He, I mean the boss, said the widow was crying before the cell bars and said she was going to bring a woman who represents some lodge out to the Skull Creek ranch and make us all join that lodge and wear a white ribbon on our vests when we wear one. The old man says the hell she is as he will meet them at the gate and high tail the caravan back to town. He says this ranch will absolutely be no recruiting ground for any womans lodge. I am betting on him. Until later I remain,

Yours truly,

WILLIAM (BILL) WESCOTT.

THE Secretary Reports By F. E. M.

Guess we were right after all. See notice of withdrawal from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the Argentine sanitary convention, which has been before that committee for the past dozen years. The organized livestock industry of this country can be proud of its part in defeating the ratification of that treaty. If it had been approved when first proposed in 1935, undoubtedly we would now be saddled with foot-and-mouth disease for keeps.

Slowly, the controls imposed on all types of industry in this country during the war years are being lifted. But yet, we are a long way from what might be called normal operations. Year by year, and hastened during wartime, there seems to be a constant encroachment of state and federal governments upon private enterprise. No one seems to pay much attention to the record of the past, although this country rose to its present high position in world affairs under a free enterprise system.

At long last, six months after the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, our Bureau of Animal Industry is moving in to help Mexican officials eradicate the disease. While many people have been critical of the delay, most of them are not aware of the difficulties involved in this precedent-setting move on the part of our government. At least we must give the Mexicans credit for doing all in their power to prevent the spread of the disease north, while the long-drawn-out negotiations were in progress. Had it moved as far north as it has to the west, it would be up against our border now and we would surely be having trouble in keeping it out of this country.

Note the tremendous increase in cattle and calf slaughter for the first three months of this year; in cattle, slightly over 900,000 head and in calves, slightly over 400,000 head. If anything like this scale is kept up, 1945 will far exceed all records for cattle and calf slaughter. It would seem that inevitably cattle numbers for the year would show quite a substantial reduction. . . . With this meat being consumed at home at a high price level, we are being treated to a display of tremendous demand.

Senator Millikin of Colorado has been doing a grand job, almost single-handed, in examining the International Trade Organization charter paragraph by paragraph. His report, when it goes to the Senate, should be most illuminating. His questioning of State Department witnesses indicated that the ITO charter would give that organization greater powers than has the United Nations Or-

ganization itself, under which the ITO is being formed.

Assistant Secretary of State Clayton and a large staff are in Geneva at a world trade conference, working out the final details of the ITO charter—which then must be submitted either to the Congress for ratification by a majority vote, or to the Senate alone for ratification by a two-thirds vote. Senator Millikin developed in his cross-examination referred to above that the State Department had not yet decided how the ITO charter would be submitted in this respect.

While at Geneva it is planned to negotiate new trade agreements with 17 other principal nations of the world, the Reciprocal Trade Extension Act of 1945 grants the authority to make further tariff reductions up to 50 per cent from rates in effect on Jan. 1, 1945. It is strange that new trade agreements would be proposed now, when the record shows that almost every country of the world requires import permits before accepting shipments from any other country, and also additional permits before allowing the export of exchange to pay for such imports. Thus, it is clear that the original Reciprocal Trade Act, under which some 30-odd agreements have already been negotiated—and the avowed purpose of which was to remove barriers to trade—has so far been a failure. There is no reason to believe that further reductions in the tariff and further solemn promises to remove barriers to trade will be any more effective in the future than they have been in the past.

TRAFFIC NOTES

Even though the railroads have always said that they adhere to the federal 28-36-hour law, individual states should enact identical laws. This is the recommendation of Chas. E. Blaine & Son, traffic managers for the American National Live Stock Association. As reason for the suggestion, the traffic experts cite a case in which a county court excluded evidence that the carriers retained the animals in question on board cars more than 36 hours because there was no counterpart of the federal law on the state statutes.

The American National Live Stock Association, through its traffic managers, Chas. E. Blaine & Son, 901 Title and Trust Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz., provides for its members a freight auditing service in which the member pays for the service only if refund is made. The purpose of the service is to correct any possible overcharge. In using the service, members are urged to submit to the traffic experts both the livestock contract and the freight bills.

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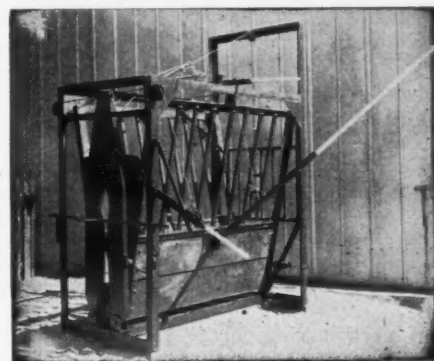
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MARKETS OF THE MONTH . . . By H. W. French

THE LIVESTOCK MARKETS HAVE been nervous and irregular all month. Changes in prices have been numerous but probably the greatest fluctuations have been in the hog market. Receipts have been uneven, and were influenced at many points by storms and muddy roads. Shipping demand has been varied, although outside buyers took many cattle and lambs and nearly every day filled many orders for hogs.



Mr. French

Big packers, in the main, trailed the smaller concerns and the shipper buyers. Attempts to hold the markets down have been successful in more instances than not, and buyer resistance in the retail trade is pronounced. Many of the processors claim that retail prices could work lower without any material decline in wholesale figures, retailers seemingly preferring to make big profits on a small volume rather than smaller profits on a large volume.

Future price trends continue uncertain, but a bigger percentage of the trade is favoring the weak side than a month ago, yet usually there has been satisfactory recovery after every price break. Cattle supplies have held up well, while the hog run has yet to show much volume, with the run of lambs for the immediate future known to be limited.

During the second week of April at Chicago, the better the cattle the more decline, and in a single day there were instances of fully \$1 loss on some of the fed steers and heifers. Cows which have been constituting a meager percentage of the supply around the circuit have enjoyed a relatively broad demand. Some buyers wanted only good cows, but the majority gave preference to the canner to medium grade offerings.

Farmers' planting intention on Mar. 1 indicated a smaller production of feed

grains in 1947. A decrease of 2.7 per cent in acreage of feed grains is in prospect for 1947. If average yields are obtained on the intended acreage, production of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums would total a little over 115,000,000 tons, about 10 per cent under 1946 production.

The intended acreage of soybeans is about 6 per cent larger than last year, while the acreage planned to be seeded to flaxseed is about 70 per cent larger than in 1946. Average yield would give a soybean crop about 4 per cent under last year's record, but a flaxseed crop about 61 per cent above 1946 production.

Supplies of grain by-product feeds and oilseed meals during the first five months of the current feeding season were the largest on record, and indications point to supplies for the remainder of the season only slightly below the 1944-45 record production. Grain product feed and alfalfa meal production, October through February, made a record of 3,715,000 tons. Oilseed production amounted to 3,053,000 tons.

For the remainder of the season ending next September, indications are that production of grain by-product feeds and alfalfa meal will exceed 5,000,000 tons as a result of the prospective large out-turn of wheat mill feeds. This would exceed last year by more than a million tons.

General Conditions

Range and pasture conditions early in April were fair to good, and most of the cattle and sheep came through the winter in good condition. Occasionally some cattle needed supplemental feed, while cold, stormy weather resulted in some loss of newborn lambs though late prospects for lambs are good.

According to some of the well-posted men in the cattle trade, the movement of southwestern cattle to northern pastures and ranges will not be so heavy this season. Some claim that most of the better grade cattle have been sold and already have moved out to Corn

Belt feedlots. Thinner and lighter cattle so far are far below a year ago, but it is a little early for the trek northward to show much volume.

Choice and prime steers sold for slaughter out of first hands are gradually increasing, and during the last week of March 10.8 per cent came in that category, while for the week of Feb. 22, only 1.4 per cent consisted of choice and prime. However, during the last week of March, last year, these grades made up 23.4 per cent of those sold. During most recent weeks, good steers usually accounted for over 60 per cent of the beef steers.

Relatively short-fed steers and heifers continued to predominate, and this was particularly true of the markets beyond Chicago. Some markets have been reporting very little above average choice, a moderate supply of medium and a preponderance in the good grade. Generally speaking, weight commands a premium.

Price declines have been general around the market circuit on cattle, hogs and lambs. Choice and high good steers and heifers closed at the lowest point of the season; hogs were the lowest since January, and lambs reached a new low since last October. Cows did not follow the general trend.

Mid-April prices at Chicago for beef steers were \$1 to \$2 lower than a month earlier, heifers showing \$1 to \$1.50 decline. Beef cows were steady to 50 cents higher, canners and cutters finishing steady. There was an uneven market for bulls, but no material change in prices. Good to choice vealers in the meantime showed \$2 to \$3.50 decline.

It may be of interest to know that since the middle of November, one month after decontrol, high good and choice steers were down \$6 to \$10, although in the meantime cows were mostly steady despite many severe fluctuations. On the other hand choice replacement steers and calves worked \$1 to \$2 higher.

Choice to prime steers reached \$29.75 and some of similar variety and averaging only 958 pounds scored \$28.75. Early in the period many of the strictly good and choice sold at \$23.50 to \$28.75 where they carried weight but the practical top late was \$28.50 and some averaging 1,726 pounds had to sell at \$27.50. During the month any number of medium to good steers sold at \$20 to \$23.

Choice heifers sold at \$24.25 to \$26 but hardly any passed \$25, medium to good bulking at \$19 to \$23.50. Although it was largely a \$13.50 to \$16 market for beef cows, any number of strictly good offerings went at \$17 to \$18 and some reached \$18.50 before the market receded. Canners and cutters went mostly at \$10 to \$13, although at the high time only very light canners sold below \$11. Sausage bulls continued to outsell beef bulls, and some reached \$17.25 while not many of a beef type passed \$16.75. Vealers topped at \$26 early but on late days relatively few passed \$23 and on the close hardly any passed \$22.

MARKET REVIEW BACKGROUND

The market review and information which has since 1940 been carried in the PRODUCER under H. W. French's by-line has in back of it more than you would suspect; for, it is from Mr. French that most livestock producers in Colorado get daily information to guide them in selling their animals and Mr. French's information is in turn backed up by a network of 8,600 miles of telegraph wires that feed into his office authentic intelligence from 25 other livestock markets.

This information is released at noon in Denver and is a summary of the day's trade not only for Denver but for the principal competing markets as well. Mimeographed copies are sent free on request to any livestock producer who needs the service. The service, which also goes to newspapers and radio stations, is financed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

On a national basis, the livestock market news service is about 30 years old. It was started when livestock producers sought an unbiased source of market information similar to the service on fruits and vegetables begun by the Department of Agriculture in 1915. First reports covered meat at four eastern and midwestern markets. In 1918 the service was broadened to include live animals. Reports on the wool market were added in 1924. The Denver office opened July 9, 1923.

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Round the Markets

Movement of replacement cattle has been irregular and there were many soft spots in the market, severe storms early in the period hampering the demand and the break in fat-cattle price late causing many prospective buyers to shy away from making purchases. Suitable offerings were comparatively scarce at Chicago, but rather numerous at Kansas City where it was nothing unusual for the Monday run to include about 70 per cent stockers and feeders.

Stocker and feeder steers at Chicago at mid-April were 50 cents to \$1.50 lower than a month earlier, and the strictly good and choice grades showed the most decline. Heifers were quoted mainly 25 to 50 cents lower, but the trend on stock cows was upward, particularly on the good kinds. Stock calves shared the decline on older steers.

It was mostly a \$17 to \$20.50 market at Chicago for replacement steers although some were reported at \$21 to \$21.50, and still higher figures were reported at some of the other markets on choice. Heifers at many points were selling at \$17 to \$20 for the medium to good, and some choice made \$20.50 to \$21. Medium to good stock cows usually sold at \$12 to \$14. It took choice steer calves to make \$22 and not many heifer calves passed \$19.

Composite average cost of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul for the first quarter of the year figured \$18.43, up \$4.48 from a year ago, while the average weight was off 26 pounds. The composite average price for the first week of April stood at \$19.66, or \$4.84 higher than a year ago, and during that week the cost at Kansas City figured \$20.25.

Demand for pastures in Oklahoma and Kansas up to Apr. 1 was the smallest in five years, and lease prices were the highest in 25 years of record. About 15 to 20 per cent of the pastures were still unleased on Apr. 1. The in-movement from Texas is expected to be below last year, and the number of carry-over cattle also is below a year ago. Lease prices are 10 per cent higher than in 1946. Most of the leases in the Blue Stem pastures of Kansas for steers and cows ranged from \$10 to \$14 per head,

and young cattle \$7 to \$10 per head, while in the Osage area of Oklahoma, prices were \$10 to \$12 for steers and cows, and \$7 to \$8 for young cattle.

There was an increase of 13 per cent in the number of cattle on feed in the 11 Corn Belt states on Apr. 1 as compared with a year ago, probably amounting to about 200,000 head. Illinois had a 20 per cent increase, the largest for any of the eastern Corn Belt states, while Missouri, with 38 per cent gain, showed the largest increase for the western part and for the entire Corn Belt.

Colorado reported cattle feeding operations down, although the in-movement since Jan. 1 was larger than a year ago, but cattle from this state have been moving out rapidly. In one area, a trade scout reported only 80 cars of steers and heifers still on feed, and a year ago there were frequent days when 35 cars a day were arriving on the Denver market.

The percentage of steers on feed Apr. 1 stood at 71, heifers 17 and calves 10. A year ago percentages were: steers 75, heifers 15 and calves 8. Quantity of corn on cattle feeders' farms on Apr. 1 supported the increased number of cattle on feed. The supply was one-fifth larger than for last year for the Corn Belt as a whole, and in the western Corn Belt it was a fourth larger.

Hogs

Hog receipts have continued relatively moderate, yet there were days when incomplete clearances were reported at Chicago. Shippers have been fairly good buyers, and the big packers seldom set the pace as they were more bearish than outside buyers. Closing prices at mid-April were \$3.50 to \$4 lower than a month earlier on barrows and gilts, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 lower on sows.

Top hogs the last week of March made \$28.50 and the following week nothing passed \$27.50; on the low final session best barrows and gilts were secured at \$24.50. In one day as much as \$1 to \$1.50 was registered, and there never was a day when the recovery was that sharp. Sows worth up to \$26.50 early were to be had late at \$20.

Cold storage of all pork on Apr. 1 totaled nearly 394,000,000 pounds, off almost 3,000,000 pounds from a year ago,



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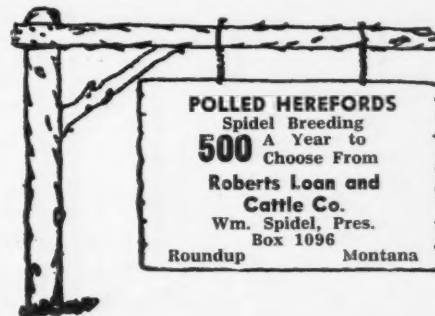


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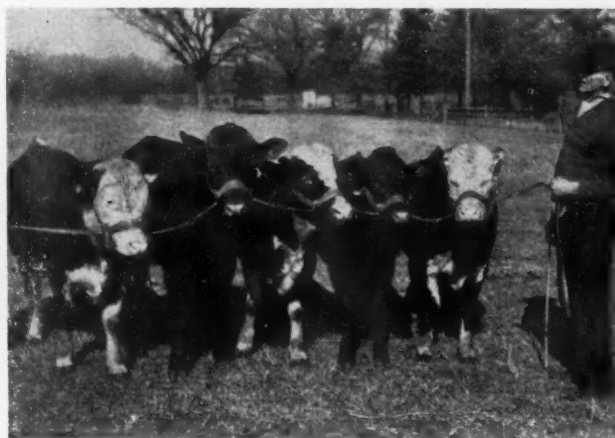
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association

Dept. A-1, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

CREDIT FOR PICTURES

P. 9, courtesy USDA Office of Information Press Service; P. 11, Grazing Service photo; P. 34, C. J. Belden photo; P. 37, Fruehauf Trailer Co.

Here are Nebraska's "Big Five" bovine quintuplets. The calves were born in November of 1945 on the Leo Schmoldt farm northeast of Fairbury and are shown here with their present owner, Dr. L. J. Smith, who is credited with having kept them alive.



May, 1947

and about 145,000,000 pounds under the five-year average. Holdings of lard and rendered pork fat amounted to 106,691,000 pounds, up over 20,000,000 pounds from a year ago, and down 68,000,000 pounds from the five-year average.

Lambs

Lamb receipts were fairly liberal at Chicago most of the period, and on one Monday the supply was the largest since last October. Shipping demand was broad but moderated late when quality began to fade, indicating the end of the fed lamb season in many areas. Another factor which worked against sellers was the increased weight of most lambs.

Buyers discriminated against weight, and especially did they discount those above 105 pounds. Already salesmen are warning lamb feeders about not buying heavy lambs for next season, as the old custom of a sliding scale above 95 pounds may develop. Before the war, during the height of the fed lamb season it was a common practice to take off 25 cents a hundredweight for every pound above 100 pounds, and in some instances the dividing line was 95 pounds.

Buyers have been worrying about pelt credits as they feared prices would go down, thereby making it necessary to shade prices for live lambs. This condition was also felt in the calf market with a recent decline in price for calveskins.

Slaughter of sheep and lambs under federal inspection in March fell off 740,-

000 from a year ago, and hog slaughter was down over 200,000, although cattle slaughter gained over 300,000 and calf slaughter was up 160,000.

Around the middle of April only about 75,000 lambs were still on feed in northern Colorado, the Arkansas Valley and the Scottsbluff area, or approximately 100,000 short of a year ago when the number on feed was larger than during the current season.

Most of the new crop lambs in California have been shipped to slaughter plants at Pacific Coast points, though there was a slight increase in the movement to the East. Recent sales of weight feeder lambs were to Iowa and Nebraska men. Mixed blackfaced lambs for fall delivery were reported at \$17 to \$17.75 in Montana, with extreme top \$18, but there were some early contracts at \$16.50 and down.

March was favorable to the development of early lambs in most producing areas of the western states, but was generally unfavorable in other early lambing sections of the country. Condition on Apr. 1 was about average. Feed conditions were spotty in California, while unseasonable weather delayed the start of pastures in Texas, Missouri and the southeastern states. The Pacific Northwest enjoyed favorable weather in March.

The movement of Arizona lambs was heavy in early April, and the bulk will be marketed by the end of the month.

"BATHTUB" BLUES

In winter sports he made his mark
Before he could make a ski go;
In trying to jump a mountain park
He suffered a fractured ego.

—HOWARD HAYNES.

The peak of the movement of lambs in Texas is expected to be two to three weeks later than usual. Southeastern states may have a much later than usual movement, while the Northwest is expected to market a good volume earlier than normal.

Mid-April prices for slaughter lambs at Chicago stood \$1.50 to \$1.75 lower than at the middle of March, while fat ewes closed strong to 50 cents but below the month's high spot despite only moderate supplies. The trend was downward on feeder and shearing lambs, mainly because of the lower trend on fat kinds.

Early in the period best lambs reached \$23.50 and later the bulk grading good to choice cleared at \$22 to \$23 while at the close good and choice had to sell at \$22 to \$22.25. Highly finished 117-pound lambs late made \$22 and some averaging 132 pounds had to sell at \$20. Shorn lambs were reported at \$19.50 to \$20.50. Common to choice fat ewes usually sold at \$9.50 to \$10.50 and some reached \$10.75 on the early high spot which did not all grade good and choice. Shearing lambs were taken at \$20 to \$22.35.

BREED NOTES

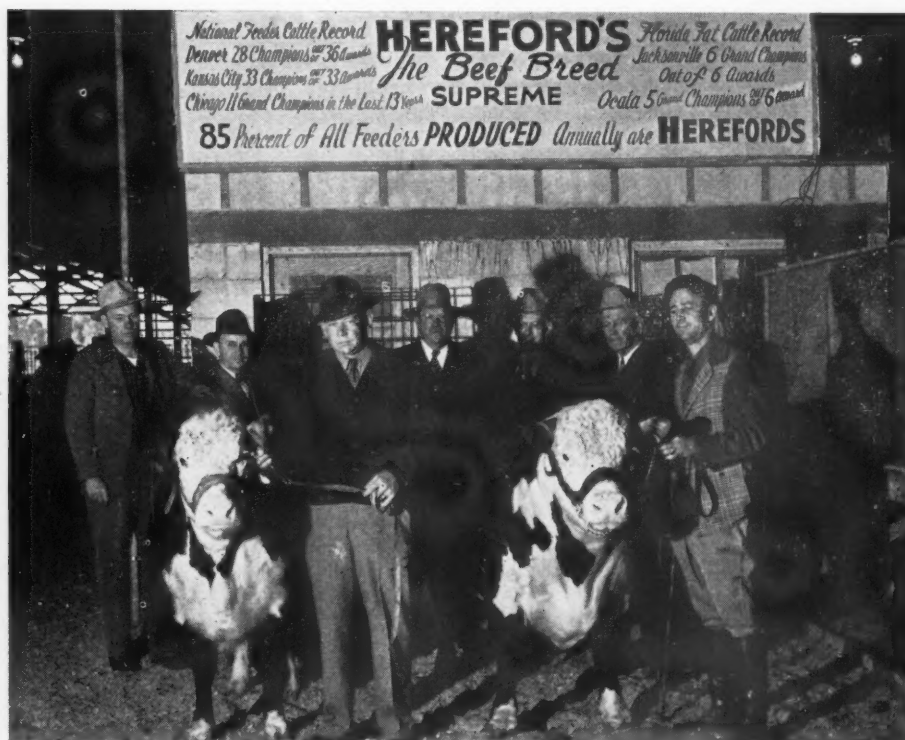
The dates of the 32nd annual National Ram Sale, at Salt Lake City, have been changed from Aug. 19-20, as previously announced, to Aug. 25-26.

The Idaho Cattlemen's Association bull committee recently recommended that sales be held this fall at Twin Falls and Pocatello and they invited the Angus and Shorthorn breeders to enter as well as Hereford breeders. They will continue the grading of animals into A, B and C lots and animals must be 14 months or older for entry.

The 5,000,000 mark in Hereford registrations was passed in April, reports the American Hereford Association. Eighty-one years elapsed before the 1,000,000-registration milestone was reached after the first Hereford herd was established in America on a breeding basis; this year, 26 years later, the present 5,000,000 total has been achieved.

A meeting of the American Brahman Breeders Association at Houston, Tex., recently resulted in election of J. Afton Burke, Corsicana, president; Gail Whitcomb, Houston, vice-president; Houghton Brownlee, Burnet, second vice-president, and L. M. Slone, Bay City, third vice-president. Mrs. S. C. Border, Hungerford, was continued as secretary-treasurer. The association's 700 breeders own more than 40,000 Brahman cattle.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



At Florida's first annual Hereford show, held in Ocala: Grand champion Hereford bull, S. F. King (at right) held by Owner T. D. Matthews of Alachua, president of Florida Hereford Cattle Assn. The other animal is grand champion heifer Miss Betty Ann 6th, owned by A. E. Cayson and being held by W. P. Cayson of Blountstown, Fla. The others in the group, left to right: Ed Watkins, Inverness, Fla.; A. P. Jensen, Marlette, Mich.; B. O. Gammon, secretary, Polled Hereford Assn.; R. J. Kinzer, for 35 years secretary of American Hereford Assn. (and recently succeeded upon his retirement by Jack Turner).

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In 56 Aberdeen-Angus auction sales since Oct. 1, 1946, average price per head was \$533; 741 bulls averaged \$648.53; average number of cattle sold in each sale was 63 head. The Angus Association says that since Oct. 1, 1946, 56,514 registrations were made, as compared with 44,598 registrations during the same period the year before.

MISCELLANY

"Home-built Farm Refrigerators," prepared by R. M. Miller, extension agricultural engineer at the State College in Washington, deals with the home construction of freezer lockers. Copies should be available at the Extension Service of the College at Pullman.

The New York Times reports the discovery of a new and simple chemical method, in Italy, for sterilizing milk. A small amount of hydrogen peroxide is mixed with the milk, without affecting the taste; sterilization is reported to be perfect for three days and to continue beyond that time to a degree. Particular advantage lies in ease of use where pasteurization facilities are lacking.

To be available soon for showing at livestock meetings throughout the country are colored sound films on the control of cattle flies, cattle grubs and cattle lice, the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board announces.

Another new product being offered the farm trade is an insecticide paint in the form of a powder containing 5 per cent DDT. This mixes with cold water to make a white paint containing 1 1/3 per cent DDT and it adheres to either wood or masonry.

A fresh egg, dropped from a 100-foot-high building, has recently figured in the research on injuries sustained in aircraft accidents. In an experiment at York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, the hen fruit fell on a 3-inch pad of sponge-like rubber containing millions of tiny shock-absorbing cells. After bouncing back into the air—in some cases as high as 25 feet—it was caught on the rebound and found to be completely unharmed. In the newly developed type of



A new adaptation of the ever-present war-born quonset hut affords safety and protection for implements, vehicles, feed or stock. It's fire-preventive and termite-proof.

May, 1947

soft cellular rubber the gas trapped in each cell behaves like little balloons, when hit.



The cattle guard shown above can be constructed over a pit three or four feet deep, the pit to be surrounded by poured concrete or masonry walls with provision for drainage. The guard is usually 10 to 12 feet long and seven to eight feet wide. For ease in moving, and in order to permit use of scrap pieces, the guard may be made in two sections, as pointed out by Chas. H. Orme of Mayer, Ariz., in a recent prize winning paper on the subject.

In this case, two cross members or supports of I-beam heavy enough to carry the maximum over-all vehicle load were laid out. Across these, at right angles to them, were placed the surface rails, about eight inches from center to center. These were then tacked down and welded in place with 3/16th-inch or 1/4-inch rod. Welding required: four beads to each rail, nine rails to the section, and two sections, each bead four inches to six inches long. It is best to make the guard grate entirely of steel instead of wood cross members to which the rails are spiked. The grate sections of this arc welded guard are set on ledges on the concrete sides of the pit so that the surface of the rails is exactly even with the road surface.

FOREIGN NOTES

Canada abandoned rationing of meat on Mar. 27. However, a number of other controls—price, distribution, quotas and permits—and meatless days in restaurants will continue. Rationing was suspended Feb. 29, 1944, but was re-imposed Sept. 10, 1945, and continued until last month.

At the government veterinary laboratories of Britain's Ministry of Agriculture in Weybridge, not far from London, one of the major activities concerns the checking of contagious abortion (Bang's disease). Standard tests devised there for detecting the disease, according to Ian Cox, who recently visited that establishment, are now widely used. There is also a large-scale program in operation which enables the farmer to get his stock vaccinated against the disease cheaply and quickly. The vaccine is prepared at Weybridge in large quantities, and under carefully applied conditions of purity.

A gentleman in Argentina has done something more than deplore the damage done by locusts in the province of Santa Fe. Turning the pests to industrial uses has been found feasible after tests showed they possess a large protein content and can therefore be fed to poultry and pigs.

KILL LIVESTOCK PESTS!

MAKE YOUR OWN
LIVESTOCK
SPRAY USING
OUR POWDER
FOR
ONLY 1¢ PER HEAD
(1.8¢ Per Gal.)

THE SAME DDT

that proved so successful in last year's government tests in Kansas!

Water suspension type, recommended over oil types, for livestock.

50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER

24-Pound Carton (Eight 3-lb. bags) \$13.50

3-Pound Bag \$1.90

For spraying cattle with a power sprayer, use a 3-lb. bag to 100 gallons of water. Will treat 125 to 175 head. Write for complete information on pest control.

POWER SPRAYERS
for every purpose—
all sizes and capacities.

KILL WEEDS FOR ONLY \$3 AN ACRE

2-4-D Powder, 70% Dichlorophenoxycetic. Use 1 1/4 lbs. to 100 gallons of water. For small quantities, 2 teaspoons per gallon.

50-Pound Drums \$2.10 lb.

10-Pound Drums 2.20 lb.

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305 DELAWARE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Are You Keeping Up

with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject:

Livestock

American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1; Southern Livestock, \$1; The Sheepman, \$1; Polled Hereford, m., \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$1; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1; Berkshire (hog) News, \$1.

Horses

Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$1.

Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.50; Beekeeper's Item, \$1; American Bee Journal, \$1.50.

Farming

The Country Book, \$1; Farmers Digest, \$2.

Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (squab fancy), \$1.50.

Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

Rabbits

Small Stock (rabbits, cavies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Intern. Comm. Rabbit Journal, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; American Angora Rabbit, m., \$1; American Small Stock Farmer, m., \$1.

Fruit

Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

Other Specialties

Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.50; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1; Game Breeder and Sportsman, \$2.50; Tailwagger, m. (dogs), \$2.50.

Rush your subscription today. Remit in any manner convenient to you.

MAGAZINE MART

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Sample copies at single copy prices. Send for free catalog—hundreds more.

PERSONALITIES

We have never been able to get the right heading for this column. Look at our "Personal Mention," "Personal Items," or just plain "Personals" or "Persons" that we have used—all too trite. We need something snappy like "Men of the Month," but that's too much like the hall of fame. Help us out, will you? Suggest a head for us—and don't forget to continue sending in the items themselves.

Record Stockman carries a little item saying that **Lon Melton** of the Lucerne area in Wyoming has changed over from sheep to cattle. "Too hard to keep sheep-herders," he explained. That, by the way, is one of the main reasons given by experts for our declining sheep population.

J. C. Penney, chain store operator, is adding a registered Hereford business to his line of breeding operations which already include Guernseys in New York and Aberdeen-Angus in Missouri. Mr. Penney purchased a farm and 450 registered Hereford near Breckenridge, Mo.

WHR sends out a clever piece of printed matter concerning a new member in the family. Under the head of "Another Champion at WHR, Cheyenne, Wyoming," is announced a "Grand Champion Male" named **David George Lazear**, weighing 6 pounds and 16 ounces, being exhibited by his proud parents, **George C. Lazear** and **Phyllis G. Lazear**, at "Memorial Hospital Exposition, 1947." The youngster's pedigree is then set forth.

Andrew Johnston, Red Rock, Ariz., formerly of North Dakota, a rancher who gets around a lot, who is a keen observer and who occasionally writes for the PRODUCER, stopped in at the American National and PRODUCER offices on his way north. Down in his part of Arizona it's getting dry and warm, he said.

Listed in E. R. McIntyre's USDA Farm Paper Letter is **F. W. Beier**, one of the "old-timers" whose record of service with the livestock division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics goes back over 25 years. Mr. Beier, Colorado agricultural statistician in charge of one of the field offices disseminating current factual reports and estimates, is headquartered at Denver. In this capacity he often furnishes needed statistical information for both the American National and the PRODUCER.

For its work in behalf of the war effort, the U. S. navy has awarded the Certificate of Achievement to the **Cudahy Packing Company**. The award ceremony took place at Great Lakes the end of March, with **J. W. Christian**, vice-president and director, and **R. A. Norris**, secretary of the company, accepting as representatives of the organization.

Recent office visitors have included the first vice-president of the American National, **A. A. Smith** of Sterling, Colo., and **Humbert Rees** of Rifle, Colo.

From down Texas way comes a report of the sale of 100 sections—nearly 65,000 acres—of the **O'Keefe Estate** ranch land near **Sierra Blanca** for \$445,250, to **Adolf Stieler** of Comfort. Announcement came from **Richard D. Walker**, general manager and a trustee of the estate.

Allen O. Fordyce of Bar 13 Ranch, near **Sheridan, Wyo.**, and **Oliver Wallop** of the Canyon Ranch at Big Horn, Wyo., are recent donors of top-quality Hereford calves to the University of Wyoming college of agriculture. Mr. Wallop presented the institution with two calves sired by WHR Cavalier 17th and WHR Proud Mixer 4th, while the Fordyce donation was a calf of the famous Comprest breeding.

Cheery Lawrence Johnson of Lusk, Wyo., an American National member for more than three decades, followed up a recent letter with a personal visit to the office during a short Denver stay. Mr. Johnson is a good hand at highlighting more serious discussions with an occasional touch of humor—usually an entertaining bit about some of his experiences as a cattle rancher through the years.

Members of the Idaho state brand board which is to operate under a new brand law are **R. J. Hawes**, Twin Falls, Ida., chairman; **Carl Harris**, Lewiston, and **Lyman Ipsen**, Malad. Idaho's new brand laws become effective July 1.

Raymond Husted, well known among stockmen in the West, has joined the staff of Western Livestock Journal. For many years Mr. Husted was fieldman for O. M. Franklin Serum Co.

The altruistic dream of a Nebraska nurse and her sister is about to come true at Chappell, Nebr., with the erection of a hospital to be known as **Miller Memorial Hospital**. **Fred** and **Frank Miller**, brothers of the late **Nora Miller** and of **Angie Miller**, have just carried out a promise to their sisters that if they were ever able to do so they would help materialize **Nora's** dream of a community hospital. They have done it by

turning over to the city, as a gift, the entire proceeds from the sale of quarters of land near Chappell.

Another office visitor of the past month was **Frederick P. Champ**, of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Logan, Utah. Wyoming Secretary **Russell Thayer** stopped in briefly, as did **J. Elmer Brock** of Kaycee, Wyo., author of public lands story on page 11.

In California's Mendocino County, Mr. and Mrs. **Wm. C. McCullough** have been named in a Forest Service damage suit for \$31,931.39. The Forest Service claims that a fire accidentally set by a ranch employee (who was fined \$25) spread from the McCullough property to forest lands and cost the sum named above to extinguish. Farmers and cattlemen of California and other states are watching the outcome of the case with considerable interest.

C. E. Weymouth, president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, has been appointed to the board of Texas Technological College at Lubbock by Governor Jester.

"Selling" the Product

The industry welcomes the efforts of any organizations or individuals on its behalf. To be included among these "boosters" is the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, Inc., of which the secretary, **George R. Dressler**, writes: "It is our intention to build the per capita consumption of meat in the United States to the highest level that it has ever known." Retailing members of the group throughout the country are co-operating in the programs aimed at developing the demand for meat and promoting the welfare of the industry. Locally sponsored cutting demonstrations, lectures and the dissemination of all pertinent information and listing of data sources are among the varied activities undertaken by the association in this direction.

A GOOD TURN

Meat for youngsters at the **Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children**, Portland, Ore.—one of 15 maintained throughout North America by the Shrine organization. This prime beef, exhibited at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, was raised by 16-year-old **Richard Larkin** of Moro, Ore., under the 4-H plan. Shown with it are **Shriners Luther A. Duckworth**, **Fred L. Peterson**, **Gilbert A. Stearns** and **Ollie A. Welch**.



AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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A RECAP of the marketing totals of the nation's livestock growers and feeders during the five-year period ending with 1946 showed an average of about 380,000 meat animals sold every 24 hours, for a total of 693,000,000 cattle, hogs and sheep, and an annual output of about 23 billions pounds of meat. The National Live Stock and Meat Board, which calls this production the all-time record, states an average of about 26,000,000 more meat animals was marketed per year during this 1942-46 period than in the previous period of 1937-41. Of each 100 head marketed, 22 were cattle and calves; 59 hogs, and 19 sheep and lambs.

THE UNION PACIFIC has plans for developing "passenger schedules for livestock transportation" in 300 stock cars equipped with Timken roller bearings and steel wheels and painted stream-liner colors of canary yellow with red lettering. These will speed in non-stop Diesel operation between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles in an expected 32 hours instead of the usual 58 to 60.

AN OUTBREAK of "Q" fever, a rickettsial infection originally discovered in Queensland, Australia in 1935, has been reported in the press. The outbreak occurred among stock handlers and slaughterhouse workers in Amarillo, Tex. The organism belongs to the same family responsible for typhus and Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

FOOD TOPICS says that several department stores in New York are now retailing fresh meat. One of the stores marks the weight on the package so that the housewife can figure the exact cooking time.

CUDAHY Packing Company is buying the plant of the Tovrea Packing Company at Phoenix. The Tovrea plant, which

occupies 20 or 25 acres, distributes its products in the Southwest and carries on some export business with the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines. It draws supplies mainly from Arizona.

TO KEEP the livestock scales as accurate as possible, PMA has issued revised instructions to markets subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act. They cover balancing the empty scale, balancing the scale when weighing, removal of friction and binding or outside interference, defects in poise stops and rules on making repairs and retests.

THE 75,000,000 hides and skins which this country imports annually to maintain production of leather and keep 140,000,000 Americans in shoes make the United States the largest buyer of these products, according to Martha J. Ulrich of the Wyoming agricultural service. She explains that \$60,000,000 are spent in foreign markets for hides and skins, and the industry tans over 125,000,000 pieces each year; about 85 per cent of the total is used to manufacture shoes and the remaining 15 per cent is made into all other leather goods.

THE WYOMING agricultural experiment station has recorded the finding of a volcanic tuff in Fremont County with the highest concentration of selenium so far recorded in a rock of igneous origin. Selenium is an element highly injurious to livestock when absorbed from the soil by plants and eaten by grazing animals.

COMPETITION must be getting pretty keen when an A & P Store in Detroit offers not only to refund the purchase price of a new frozen fish product but to pay as well for the entire meal if the customer is not satisfied with the fish.



This long fellow is a trailer with low-bed design which hauls a 16½-ton load of baled hay. That's a lot of hay, as you can see. A low loading height of 40 inches is said to make loading easier and permit greater payload to be carried. Shown with it is Manual Rodriguez, who owns and operates Silver Lake Hay Market at Tucson, Ariz.

May, 1947

New 1947 **JACOBS**
WIND ELECTRIC
5 Year UNCONDITIONAL Guarantee
Ample power for all appliances. America's lowest cost farm lighting system.
Most dependable electric plant—thousands in use—19 years world wide performance.

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Enjoy electricity now. Immediate delivery. A Jacobs plant offers ample electric power for deep freeze units, refrigerators, water systems and electric milkers. Guaranteed unconditionally for five years against burn-out, even by lightning. Less than 2c per kilowatt hour covers all maintenance and depreciation, 3 super models.

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EXTRA LETTERS OR FIGURES—35¢ EA.

Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, all for \$4.00, postpaid. Ear tags and complete line of supplies. Write for free catalog.
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4% MILK and GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE
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"Where to Buy" Dept.

Classified rates: 50 cents a line; lower rates for 3 and 6 insertions. Figure a line as 7 words.

RANCHES AND FARMS

154 ACRES ON Washington side of lower Columbia River. 80 acres in cultivation. 80 x 60 ft. barn in top-notch condition, silo, feed room, fully equipped milk house, all farm machinery. Completely modern 7-room farm house. Plenty water year around. Over million feet standing timber. Not stocked now but will handle 50 head beef cattle or 25 milk cows. Located in profitable Portland marketing area. For price and further information write Maryellen Jersey Farm, Deep River, Wash.

ONE of the finest ranches in northern California. 12,000 acres. 4000 acres farm land, 1000 acres meadow, 7000 acres grazing land. Plenty of water. Two modern houses, barns, elevators, storage tanks. Property all fenced and cross fenced. Write for further particulars. Burgess Realty Co., 406 E. Market Street, Stockton, Calif. Phone 55901.

REGISTERED HEREFORD RANCH AND CATTLE FOR SALE

Located in southwestern New Mexico on oiled highway, ¼ mile from postoffice and stores, ½ mile from grammar school and high schools. Elevation 4,500. Excellent climate. Modern dwelling, bunkhouse, hay barn, granary, cement barn and shop, chicken house, milk barn and corrals. City electricity, pressure water system. 158 acres deeded land with 98 acre water right from Gila River. 35 acres leased with 33 acre water right. 14 pastures with 6 miles of 7 strand or mesh wire fences. Running stream through all pastures. 44 acres permanent pasture, 12 acres alfalfa, remainder in small grains. All necessary farming equipment. 55 head PRINCE DOMINO-BEAU MISCHIEF bred registered Herefords including 1 herd bull and 2 prospects. 35 head grade cattle. A few sheep and hogs. Price \$65,000. Terms. For detailed information write QUINTA DEL GANADO, CLIFF, NEW MEXICO.

237 ACRE fine dairy or purebred stock ranch, irrigation, mod. improvements and equipment. 6 dairy cows, 170 pear trees. 5 mi. to town, oiled rd. School bus, ph. elect. Full price \$24,500. Ada N. Stills, 84 Main St., Placerville, Calif. Ph. 154W.

FOR SALE
OREGON STOCK RANCHES
And diversified farms.
If interested write for listings.
H. H. SCHMITT, Real Estate Broker
Prineville, Oregon

1,294-ACRE cattle ranch. Will run 200 cows and some smaller stock, \$30,000.00 worth of improvements; underpriced at \$60,000.00. Investigate. Come. H. M. Carpenter (Agent), Iola, Kansas.

CATTLE RANCH, approximately 3,010 acres deeded land with established Taylor grazing rights for about 900 head. Free 1884 adjudicated water rights from one of major streams of Harney County for about 755 acres. Pasture at elevation high enough to afford abundant water and feed. Average hay production about 700 tons; average winter feeding about ½ ton per head. Ferguson tractor with power mower; wagons; barn; outbuildings. About 500 head of cattle may be purchased at market price. Excellent deer hunting and fishing. Price ranch \$75,000.00 Terms. D. C. Jordan, Agent, Burns, Oregon.

FOR SALE THE HISTORIC THREE T'S (TISDALE) RANCH

Located on Powder River at the foot of the Big Horn Mountains in north central Wyoming approximately half way between Casper and Sheridan near the dude ranch country. Over 60,000 acres deeded and leased land, including 1,500 acres irrigated crop lands. Fences, equipment and improvements better than average. Large, attractive ranch house. Fully equipped to handle cattle or sheep. Livestock available at market prices if wanted. Price substantially below recent market prices of adjacent properties. Write owner for full particulars: R. S. King, Drake Road, Indian Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STOCK AND GRAIN FARM, 588 acres, 25 miles K. C., 400 acres bottom. Reasonable terms. Riffel Agency, Moberly, Mo.

160 ACRES, \$150, ALL BLACK PRAIRIE; elect.; hard road ½ mile, tiled; buildings worth \$10,000. Possession. Russell Smith, Fairfield, Iowa. Free list.



(Cont. from Page 4)

two state borders, which makes it easy for the rustlers. —Lawrence Johnson, Niobrara County, Wyo.

ENCOURAGING WORDS—We cut our cattle herd last year; intend to get back in the old groove soon. We want to do our bit and are enclosing check (for the American National). Very much gratified that the next meeting is coming to the Northwest. I will try to be in Boise with as many of our neighbors as I can get to join up. We've had a very mild winter and have a goodly carry-over of hay in our little valley. We wish you every success in fighting our battles. —Ernest Locey, Malheur County, Ore.

HEAVEN FORBID!—If the foot-and-mouth disease got into our herds in this country we'd all have a merry old ride and it would raise heck with the whole country too, all along the line.—F. N. Prevost, Park County, Mont.

WINTERBOUND—Please find enclosed my dues (to the American National), for which we are receiving big protection for our cattle business; we are fortunate to have such men representing us against all obstacles that keep cropping up. . . . The weather and roads are bad here at present so I cannot see anyone regarding joining the association; however, I am sending a few names—if these people have not already joined, they may be glad to.—Gomer D. Thomas, Toole County, Mont.

SPRING—This is another wonderful spring day, after the nicest winter ever. No bad storms, yet enough chill in the air to make cattle eat and do well.—F. E. Messersmith, Box Butte County, Nebr.

FROM TEXAS—This country is in good shape and cattle are doing fine right now but we can always use a good rain.—Joe B. Matthews, Shackelford County, Tex.

BETTER TO GET YOUR OWN—I enclose check for which please send me the Producer. I like the magazine immensely—have been borrowing it.—Viola Barkdoll, Platte County, Wyo.

RANCHES

EASTERN ARIZONA CATTLE RANCH for sale, 160 acres deeded land, 25 acres irrigated, 250 fruit trees, 3 houses, improvements in good shape, 132 head good Herefords, plus 1947 calves. Range all fenced and cross-fenced, good hunting and fishing. Only \$50,000, ½ down and balance on terms. Further information write Robert Balke or H. B. McKee, Silver City, New Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS

ROLL developed, printed 20 cents. Reprints 50 cents—\$1. Howard's, 3760 Fremont, Chicago 13, Ill.

CALENDAR

May 16-17—Convention, Washington Cattle-men, Ellensburg.
May 22-24—Convention, Cattle & Horse Raisers of Oregon, Lakeview.
May 22-24—Convention, Montana Stockgrowers, Butte.
June 2-4—Convention, Wyoming Stock Growers, Lander.
June 5-7—Convention, South Dakota Stock Growers, Mobridge.
June 9-10—Convention, North Dakota Stockmen, Williston.
June 12-14—Convention, Nebraska Stock Growers, North Platte.
June 26-28—Convention, Colorado Stockgrowers and Feeders, Steamboat Springs.
Aug. 25-26—National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City.
Oct. 4-19—State Fair of Texas, Dallas.
Oct. 30-31—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Chicago.
Nov. 1-9—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
JAN. 13-15, 1948—ANNUAL CONVENTION, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, BOISE, IDAHO.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In thousands of pounds)

	Apr. 1 1947	Mar. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1946	Apr. 1 Avg.
Frozen Beef	178,015	174,211	150,172	158,803
Cured Beef	11,820	10,690	7,009	11,003
Total Pork	392,999	399,314	396,753	396,222
Lamb, Mutton	14,049	16,554	15,513	14,637
Lard & Rend.				
Pork Fat	106,691	117,557	80,438	104,555
Total Poultry	242,925	283,825	320,027	285,594

LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS

(In Thousands)

	March 1947	1946	3-Mo. Total 1947	1946
RECEIPTS—				
Cattle	1,758	1,486	5,119	4,626
Calves	532	434	1,534	1,215
Hogs	2,017	2,211	7,800	8,588
Sheep & Lambs	1,293	1,753	4,370	5,896
STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—				
Cattle	306	224	773	660
Calves	43	40	121	90
Hogs	63	51	183	145
Sheep & Lambs	150	139	548	485
SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—				
Cattle	1,229	904	3,775	2,930
Calves	644	484	1,756	1,351
Hogs	3,407	3,636	13,148	13,246
Sheep & Lambs	1,237	1,978	4,050	5,614

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	April 16, 1947	Apr. 19, 1946
Steers-Choice	\$24.00-28.00	\$16.50-18.00
Steers-Good	22.00-25.50	16.00-17.25
Steers-Medium	17.00-23.00	13.75-16.00
Vealers—Go.-Ch.	21.00-22.50	14.00-17.00
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	16.00-19.00	13.50-15.00
F. & S. Steers—Good-Choice	17.00-21.50	14.50-16.75
F. & S. Steers—Cm.-Med.	13.00-17.00	11.00-14.50
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	24.50-25.50	14.85 only
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	21.00-22.35	16.50-16.85
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.	10.00-10.50	8.50-9.00

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	New York Apr. 18, 1947	Mar. 18, 1946
St. & Heifer—Ch.	\$37.00-40.00	\$21.80-22.80
Str. & Heifer—Gd.	35.00-38.00	20.80-21.80
Cow—Commercial	25.00-28.00	18.80-19.80
Veal & Calf—Ch.	32.00-38.00	21.80-22.80
Veal & Calf—Gd.	28.00-32.00	20.80-21.80
Lamb—Choice	36.00-40.00	26.50-27.50
Lamb—Good	34.00-40.00	25.00-26.00
Ewes—Commercial	17.00-20.00	12.50-13.50
Pork Loin, 8-12 lb.	49.00-51.00	26.00-27.25

IN TIME OF NEED—Am enclosing my check; believe any extra money will be well spent at this time, as foot-and-mouth disease is one of our greatest menaces right now.—Stanley Rothlenter, Cherry County, Nebr.

THANK YOU—Enclosed find my check for 1947 dues; please list my wife's name among the new members. Really appreciate the wonderful work the national association is doing for us.—Fulton C. Jameson, Natrona County, Wyo.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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Lake City,
s.
Show and
Exposition,
NVENTION,
CK ASSO-

INGS

1 Apr. 1
2 Avg.
2 158,863
9 11,003
3 539,227
3 14,637
8 174,555
7 165,594

ARDS

Mo. Total
47 1946
9 4,626
4 1,215
0 3,508
0 5,896
3 600
1 90
3 145
8 485
SECTION—
5 2,930
6 1,551
8 13,246
0 5,614

ICES

19, 1946
50-18.00
00-17.25
75-16.00
00-17.00
50-15.00
50-16.75
00-14.50
85 only
50-16.85
50- 9.00

ATS

18, 1946
0-22.80
0-21.80
0-19.50
0-22.50
0-21.50
0-27.50
0-26.00
0-13.50
0-27.25

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